LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1862

ruited under the recent call of the Presider

mptoms. To provide for this the Commi

issary, and ordnance, and subsistence ste

ty thus taken to be valued by two disin

Both Houses' will hold afternoon sessions

erillas eight hundred and fifty strong, we

m that the period during which volunt

aid to all volunteers for the old regiments.

Halleck is sound upon the milk question

The rebel ladies of Nashville prepare

aten by Nashville's patriotic defenders.

is country's service, worthy of glorio

of a proclamation made by the reverend ret

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

fe interrupt this proclamation
L. P. DEATHERAGE,

Gen. Nelson writes the following to the

Cincinnati Gazette in reference to the battl at Richmond on Saturday last and its stricture

Eds. Gazette: I read this morning with muc stonishment your account of the disaster

is to be presumed that you desire to farmisl our readers with the truth. It is as follows First—The action was brought on by Gen anson, who was in command at Richmond

led Gen. L. Wallace and did not invite him remain. I superseded General Wallace b mmand of my superiors—I did invite him to

tonishment your account of chmond, Ky., and your con

August 13th, 1862.

A BOMBASTIC PROCLAMATION - A COPP

lis instructions are decidedly creamy.

ad created considerable uneasin

Federal paymasters.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDIN Green street, between Third and Fourth

Money sent in registered letters only at our ri

GEO. D PRENTICE Editors

AGE	INTS.
KENTDOKY.	E. H. Haycraft, Elizabe
Chas. Reed, Loxington.	town.
M L. Ogden, Owensboro,	W. M. Bricken, Leban
C. L. Keen, Ghent,	J. Edmiston, Crab Orch
W. F. Sheets, Vane Grove.	J. Haselden, Bryantevil
W. B. Orest, Dauville	S. J. Mosely, Kecne.
J. M. White, Mt. Sterling.	J. D. Smi h, Richmond
J W. Pruett, Frankfort.	F. S. Kauffman, Bust
W.N. Vaughan, Greensburg.	ville.
S. E. Burton, Versailles.	J. M. Lambdin, II.pk
W. H. Ki bley, Mc. Vernon.	ville.
H. Smith, Jr., Caesyville.	Dr. II. L. Givens, Lagran
J. A. Cu r., Harrod-burg.	W. T. Coulter, Fikton.
C. J. Taylor, Columbia,	B. M. Chambers, Geot
J B. Heradon, Mavelick.	town.
Lab. J. B a fford, Augusta.	W. V. Garwin, Woodsonv
J. N. Smith, Berry's Statio .	Samuel Ray, jr , Tompk
J. H. Chandler, Camp-	
bellsville.	J. A. Richart, Owin svi
J. H. Collins, Scottville.	J. L. Mager, Centhians
G. W. Carter, Sugar Plant.	
Jona. Osb rn, Elk Spring.	P. T. Estis, East Fork.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1862.

DISCIPLINE,-We rejoice to see that our thorities military and civil are alive to th necessity of cherishing in our troops this grea military virtue. Without discipline, an arm is a mob, formidable only to its friends, wholit disgraces in the hour of security, and betray in the moment of danger. The preservation ciency of an army; and the higher the disci line the higher the efficiency. This truth indisputable. It is an axiom in the philosoph of war. Anxious to forward the purpose our authorities in this respect, we here repr duce some of the recent authoritative declar

General McClellan, in his noble order of the 9th of August, says:

The General commanding takes this occasion to remind the officers and soldiers of this army that we are engaged in supporting the Constitution and laws of the United States and in suppressing rebellion against their authority; that we are not engaged in a war of rapine, revenge, or subjugation; that this not a contest against populations, but agains armed forces and political organizations; that it is a struggle carried on within the United States, and should be conducted by us upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization.

General Buell, in his approval of the finding

General Nelson, in the letter to Govern

where, says:

The most serious subject for my attention and for the welfare of the people, in the counties where troops are operating, is discipline. Already I have seen enough to cause me lively apprehensions for the morale of the troops. This is a matter that concerns us both deeply. Robbing, plundering, marauding, are punished, by the articles of war, with death, and it is plain why such a punishment is awarded them. They destroy discipline and efficiency, and convert a body of men assembled for the defence of their country into its greatest oppressor and its worst enemy. The men who nob and steal won't fight. Then, again, a regiment without discipline cannot be depended on, no matter how gallantly led. Metcallie's mishap on Saturday is a case in point.

point.

I shall enforce discipline. The bad and the worthless will make a clamor; but I expect to be sustained by every man who has the welfare of Kentucky and the army at heart. eral Nelson which we also publish at length

Your views in regard to the main military events in the country, since the i

Governor to the Assistant Adjutant-Gene at Covington respecting the handbill of a recruiting officer in which the liberty of pillag is added to the lawful inducements in the

determination of our authorities rigorously carry out this determination faithfully, ar carry out the determination.

our authorities, though neither certainly needed, we may not unfitly quote in this rela-tion the subjoined extract from a bold im-peachment of the rebel chief in the column Richmond Examiner of the 16th u

The Italics are our own:

flectation on the part of those entrusted with he execution of the war.

If our armies had been kept whole, if de-error was the exemplar, entered a construction of the rentence of death, and if the great virtus of mil-tary discipline had not been abused by the work shameful excesses, there would be no nee-low of exhortations to Congress to strengthel ur armies and to increase their numbers by new acts of legislation.

nont, "be unrelaxingly observed; and each ne, in whatever grade he may be placed, hould always remember that he command is subordinates only by the title of the obe ADVERTISING RATES—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Weekly Journal—each square (16 lines or less), lience which he renders to his superiors this comes from one of the very greate names in military literature. The value of discipline, however, has seldom been tated more forcibly and pointedly than t is stated by General Nelson in the

etter from which we have already quo vill make one man march to certain death at discipline; and without that we cannot whip the enemy on the one hand, or protect citizens on the other." This is c ratulate the public that the author of it is at the head of the national forces in the field in Kentucky. General Nelson announces that he We trust he will enforce it with a vigor proain we are that in so doing he "will be fully stained by every conservative man in the Commonwealth." The pledge of Governor Robinson will be completely and joyfully re-

mmend it to both. The value of discipling nnot indeed be overrated. "Discipline—th

THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH .- Perhaps nothig is better fitted to inspire the friends of the atry and to strike terror into the hearts of s enemies than the lofty and mounting pirit displayed at this juncture by the people of the North. We subjoin a representation of

the several divisions of the loval public.

Utica in New York.says: "I have canvassed the tire North, and I have spoken to more than 100,000 persons, taking great pains to learn the actual condition of the Northern mind. There is a settled purpose on the part of the orthwest, to crush out the rebellion at any and every cost of men, money, and blood. The great body of the people of the loyal States ave vowed, and their decree has been ratified in Heaven-that none but the banner of glory and beauty, known as the "Stars and Stripes," shall ever float over any State in the old United States. They have sworn that this government shall never be divided, and that this country shall never know but one government, and that shall be the governnent of the United States. The recent order meets with the enthusiastic approval of old rets I have heard expressed are, that he had

re not even missed by these States. Every ing is prosperous-crops are abundant, mone is plenty; and the only evidence one sees of war is in the newspapers, and the rattle of the drum and fife at recruiting sta-tions. True, iron-clad monsters are building, and transports, for war purposes, at various pints-all going to show that the government s in earnest, terribly in earnest." Such is

The Philadelphia Press, touching upon the same point, says: "The second uprising of the freemen of the North for the defence of the Inion bids fair, under the attendant circum ienced after the fall of Fort Sumpter. As i he country are coming forth from the farm for a while astonish the men to whom i given the authority to care for our volunteers as they go into camp. The situation of our he revolution of 1793, but we say it is superior, for then and there every able-bodied man was drafted for the defence of the Empire. The great Republic of the West is about to say, in tones that will shake the earth, that her resources in men and means are such that.

e of liberty and her flag, they shall b Albany Evening Journal, taking these reows: "The temper of the people was never so wild than it was after the fall of Sumpter: but ealthily. Men are not carried away by their no longer follow the lead of passion, but obey the behests of tempered but earnest convicti The discipline of the past fifteen months has which they have been made to pass, so far from cen beneficent schoolmasters-teaching them

riumph except at the price of suffering. We have a right to feel proud of the conduct of never witnessed so sublime a spectacle. His-ory furnishes no example of a heroism so deroted, a patriotism so exalted, a courage so un launted, a faith so unbroken, a constancy so roof against every shock and change of for ne. There have been struggles equally deserate; but where else has popular enthus en so consistently sustained in the face of dis ster and defeat-where else has the spirit of reedom soared upon so strong and tireless wing? They entered upon the war with the be ief that it would be short. That belief sustain hem during the first few months. They con virtually over in a year at the farthest. But arned, ere the summer was half over, they had

hom they had to contend. The disaster o olt. More men-more treasures-more sac eries of almost unexampled successes: rebe rmies capitulating; rebel fortresses surrer tering; rebel cities reconquered by our arms Then a sudden check-a pause in the care

and at last positive reverses. Still the people neither faltered nor fainted. Still they mare right on in the straight path to triumph. Still they struggle against adversity—against an nsolent foe—against incompetency and cor-uption at home—bating 'no jot of heart o nsufficient to overwhelm them." Such an

The New York Journal of Commerce say The present phase of popular feeling in con ection with the war is different from an han the sudden and almost fearful upheaving rom even, in some quarters, a state of almo as gradually aroused itself, shaken off all rmness and grim determination which is ever itter of the blades which flashed into the sun who are desponding enough to predict it still the United States will be sent into the field by of forest 11,189,06 13,785,59 10,290,8 without a conscript in its ranks." Such is the

epresentation of an Anti-Republican journal Co The several representations are essentially esentation is a faithful one. Let the enemies of the country mark this kindling representa-tion, and tremble for the future of their guilty

ecial train arrived from Frankfort at 4 o'clock he Legislature, many officers of State, and a rchives of the State were also brought down

DCD. A Southern paper says that our G vernment cannot much longer raise the wind. It will always be able to raise a wind so strong

Legislature Adjourned to this City. ONE MILLION IN TREASURE ARRIVED.

ning it, worthy of consideration by the offi ers and men of our army. We respectfull In consequence of the unprotected condition the State Capital, and the insecurity of the die archives, the Legislature met on Sun submission to rules and to the will of th day night and passed a resolution to adjour wful commander-must," says Marshal Mar reassemble at the Court House in this city on Tuesday, September 2d, at noon. The Senators and Representatives from Louisville and Jefferson county were appointed a com with the City Council for the occupation of th building. The Governor was also authorize to remove the archives, by an order entere on the Executive journal and a proclamation in accordance therewith. Such proclamatio has been made, directing their removal to this city. After having taken this action, a spe cial train was ordered, and the Executive ar

at a quarter past 4 yesterday morning.

With the train their came down about o million dollars in treasure from the banks a has been removed to keep it from those who under the guise of insurrection and the banne of invasion have rendered themselves robber of the first order.

There seems no reason to doubt that of riday at Bull Run our army under Genera Pope won a decided if not a decisive victory ove the grand army of the rebels. General Pop has gained an important battle. For this the slow or niggardly in paying. He has gained an important battle; but an important task renains. He has now to profit by victory. This appears at first blush a comparativ

asy task: but, whether it be or not, it is ce ainly a task less frequently performed that the winning of victory, as the history of all as any other. There have been victories of both sides in this war; but, so far as we now remember, no victory on either side as yet ha one has been made to yield all the conse uences it contained. Instead of following up dvantages, striking the reeling foe, and con erting victory into rout and overthrow hereby rendering unnecessary a second bat tle with the same army or at least for the sam particular end, the victorious Generals of this war have permitted their troops to sink into epose as soon as they have gained a battle y which the enemy has been allowed to colthe victory or the finest element of it has van shed into space or time. The great military principle of profiting by success has been thu at all events it appears to us with our presen

Whether the conclusion in its whole exten s just or not, we hope this principle will no e violated henceforth on our side, and espe t ordered a draft of half a million. The men cially not in the present case, wherein the de aken from these Northern and Middle States truction of the army we have already defeat ed will secure without another regular battle the great end of the war. Let General Pope then, pursue with re-enforcements the ret ing foe, and hurl destruction upon him, befor he has time and opportunity to reconstruct his broken columns or to renew his drooping confidence. Let our victorious General in this ritical moment give us and the enemy a veritable touch of Napoleon. Let him if necessa has vanquished. Let him but do this, and h will blast the rebellion in its bloom.

lave City informs us that Morgan and his band left Glasgow on Saturday evening s four o'clock. While there they entered th orning the idea of a draft, the young men of clerk's office and destroyed all the indictment or treason returned by the Grand Jury at the ver one hundred in number. They also mu tillated the records of the court in such a man-ner that no traces of the indictments are left They also stole many horses and mules and took possession of a large amount of other property. They carried away one or two of the citizens, releasing others upon their giving

The following is the apportionment of the militia to be drafted into the service of the though a milion of soldiers are needed for the United States Government, under the recent men from the several States, as follows: Penn 6,858; Illinois, 26,148; Massachusetts, 19,080 ndiana, 21,250; Wisconsin, 11,904; Virginia 4,650; Vermont, 4,898; Rhode Island, 2,715 cticut, 7,145; Delaware, 1,720; Iowa 0.570; Maine, 9,690; Maryland, 8,532; Michi shire, 5,053; New Jersey, 10,478; Missour

TRUSTEN POLE'S PROPERTY TO BE CONFISCA that after a full and careful investigation, pre ing the estate of Trusten Polk, formerly U. S. enator from the St. Louis District. His prop erty is estimated at \$100,000, part of which the palatial mansion not long since erected by him in Lucas Place. He has long since place himself under the protection of the rebel go ernment and voluntarily forfeited that of hi

ised that, for one dollar sent by mail, he would inform any man how to escape the draft, and then answered all remittances b

The putting down of the rebellio ould be a greater blessing to the people of the loyal States than to any other people of

so much importance to him individually as th

vigorous prosecution of the war is. a campaign against Democrats or a campaign against Republicans but by a campaign against

clacked eyes and a refreshing drink is that on is punched eyes and the other is iced punch. The Confederates say that "the right of ebellion is a sacred right," but we guess the right to put it down is a sacreder one.

The gallant Germans are among th most forward in this war. It would be hare to lead the "Vans." The officer, who, in this crisis, resign

his commission to the Government, resign offensive. But Jeff can ass

only on paper. After battles, the rebels generally as

bury them when they get a chance. The Confederates are not black R pub

black and b'ue rebels. COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.-The New York Journal of Commerce publishes is advance of the issue of the official volume, summary of the detailed statement of the commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861. From this we have compiled the following table, showing the te tal exports of domestic products to foreign

1	Other articles		13,784,710 3,428,740
l	Total\$222,909,715	256,264,996	149,492,026
	Manufactures \$32,825,666 Goal \$65,000 Dec 164,581 Goid, silver, and but 33,329,88 Do. coin 21,172,48 Not specified 1,858,42 Total 1,172,48	6 740,783 1 183,134 253,682 3 30,918,173 2 26,033,678	35,786,804 577,386 172,263 631,450 13,811,280 10,488,590 2,794,046
	From this table it appearerase in the exports, as year, was \$145,223,105. Total of the exports o	rs that the compared the decreas	total de- with last e of \$157,755,072
	Total		\$159,876,909

No one is a friend of the Governm

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

Room No. 40, Capital Hotel, Frankfort, Aug. 30. Both Houses were in session yesterday af on. As I entered the Senate Chamber, th and I found that Senator Bryant, of Boyl vas moving a reconsideration of the which the bounties were repealed. I suppose ere would be the usual display of zoolog bility, and conversance with Goldsmith Animated Nature, but I was disappointed. The Senate refused to reconsider, and the entleman from Boyle has, according to Judg Inderwood's theory, estopped himself fr ver being Lieut. Governor of Kentucky. The Senate then resumed the considera f the bill to raise a' State force of ten thou

He contended that while the Federal forces had and on the Chattanooga, it was necessary revent the invasion of guerrilla parties, by aving a State army which may be easily put n motion, and afford protection to endangered calities. The expenses attending upon it are othing compared with the sense of security will afford, though it will not cost as much s has been estimated. There are guns enough eved the old Springfield musket was the very long range, but it was long enough to be it to load, aim, and fire it. The Senator instanced the effective services of the Home Guards, of his county, at Mount Sterling, who had captured one hundred or more rebels, be-ides arresting a large number of the stragides arresting a large number of the strag-ides from Col. Metcalfe's regiment. And this think it expedient to take a recess, as the as been done without pay, and in a spirit of Governor could call an extra session if it

Senator McHenry was opposed to the bill, nd pointed out many parts of it which he rearded as defects. He moved, as a substitute irs, to re-enact the State Guard law, with rs, to re-enact the State Guard law, with ndry amendments and to organize the litin of the State and stated that if the subnilitia of the State, and stated that if the substitute was not adopted he should vote for the original bill, but he believed the substitute rould render the bill unnecessary. The sub-titute strikes out the second section of the inst article, of the act of March 6, 1860, and hundred pounds current money, conditioned uthority to call into the State service all, or exigencies may require it, but the militia of the reserve shall be called into rvice only on occasions of extreme danger. rticle and substitutes that for the organizaion of the enrolled militia, each county shall e considered a regimental district, or it may be divided by the Inspector General into two or more districts. It adds to the eighth sec ion of the same article that the Gover nay order elections to be held in any regiental districts at such time previous ext annual election as he may see fit, officers hus elected to hold their offices as though ected at the next annual election. It strikes at the fifteenth section of the second article which, however will be reinstated by the

House, as the Senate could not originate it he section being to raise revenue; and it nends subdivision three, section one of a icle three, by adding "for purposes of organiza on only", thus prohibiting the Inspecto ior officer in the field. It substitutes for su ivision fourteen of the same section and a icle, that the Inspector General may appoint lso be Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel: one Assistant Quarte General who snall be Assistant Commis General of Subsistance, with same rank: reon with rank as Majors, and one Assistant It strikes out sections five and six of article ion of Adjutant General and Quartermaster's

subdivision sixth, after the word Guard in the

sixth line, the words "with the exception

the company organization." In lieu of the

ame article the following is substituted:

same article the following is substituted:

Existing volunteer or home guard companies having the requisite number of members may become members of the State Guard with their present organization, on being mustered in and taking the oath herein prescribed. The commanders of such companies shall render a statement to the county judge of all arms, equipments, and public property in the possession of the company, and of its members, who, if he deem it expedient, shall indorse on said statement that it is with his sanction that said arms and equipments are held by said county; after which indorsement the property so described shall be charged against such county, and any bondheretofore given therefor discharged. The statement of arms thus indorsed, togethe with the muster-in roll, shall be transmitted to the adjutant general.

The twenty-sixth section provides that should any existing company having State.

hould any existing company having State rms and other property, fail to become a nember of the State Guard, it shall be within the power of the commander-in-chief to disand the company and reclaim the property mit Home Guards in isolated position ight on their own hook. It strikes out that tion which gives the Inspector General the o the exemptions from militia service provi-ed by the bill, it details those in the militia

ill of March 17, 1862, and also the Publi uard organization, or will compare thes hat the bill is now symmetrical, clear, an Ienry withdrew it to allow Senator Reed oon the table, which was agreed to. Sena or Speed then reported the proposed substi-ute as an original bill from the Committee

The Military Committee reported a bill fix ng the compensation of the Adjutant Genera nd Quartermaster General at \$200 per annun vernor, by entering the call upon the Ex e same pay as officers of a similar grade in ssed unanimously, and Senator Grover pro rrence of two unanimous votes might not be te on the final passage of the law creating he office of Corresponding Secretary of State In the House there was much debate on the ill to re-enact the State Guard Law, but an ntimation having been given of the action the Senate, its consideration was postponed

Mr. Allen offered a resolution instructin into the propriety of reporting a bill creating the office of Soldiers' Solicitor, providing for he appointment by the Governor of a suitable person to present and advocate before the Government the claims of living Kentucky oldiers, and of the heirs and representatives of those who have died in the ser ce; the bill also to provide for the pay ent of said officer either by salary or by fixed per centum on the claims secured. A motion to reconsider the bill creating a ldiers' Relief Fund was laid on the table which I very much regret, as the families of many soldiers are suffering great privations.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1862.

f the United States, a bounty was offered, a We take the following extract from was believed in consonance with the orde shington despatch of the 27th ult The fate of this rebellion, in all human probability, will be decided within two weeks. I have talked with many rebel prisoners, officers and men, and all have but one story to tell, and that story is: their army is larger than the but of the story is their army is larger than the week of the story is their army is larger. com Washington. The War Department owever, now refuses to pay, and the soldier are much exasperated at what they regard as breach of faith, and have shown mutinous thorizing the Adjutant General to dray pon the Military Fund and pay the bounties oking to the Federal Government for repar ment when it should come to understand the affair correctly. Since then, the Adjutant

Jackson is unquestionably right. If the ebel army in Virginia is whipped, the Con-General has received a satisfactory assurance hat the bounty will be paid promptly by the itary strength in reserve, and could not The bill amending the Charter of the Insti call forth what it has in season to do any good or evil, and because, furthermore, it has ate for the Feeble Minded, reported by Mr. arnam some time since, was next considered no root in the convictions of the Southern It was amended to make the Commissione old their office by executive nomination and of the Southern heart. The Confederacy or Conspiracy rests on military strength alone, and, when its military strength is broken, the assed. The changes are the reduction of the commissioners from eighteen to five, and the pubil from \$150 to \$125. It is a source of great gratification that no effort has been made to impair the efficiency of this noble charity

stion on trial in Virginia is whether the prevented many persons from understanding all the merits of the philanthropic system, shall take a new lease of life and be crushed but as it becomes better known it secures en In the House this morning Mr. Underwood offered a resolution rescinding the resolution for adjournment on Monday until January Virginia at least the immediate result will should close the scene. be what all patriots desire, the ultimate result

became necessary. The resolution was posfight against destiny. Nothing can be surer.
The army of the nation in Virginia may be In the discussion of the Senate bill, which equires all who solemnize the rite of marage to take an oath of allegiance, Mr. Bell peration, every member, before being author to "take the oath of allegiance to the Comand that not one of them is probable, yet, i all of them should really happen, together with for the true and legal performance of this trust." Thus the contemplated act is but a return to the old law enacted by our fathers a a time when the country was happy, united, and thoroughly loyal. The bill was read, bu v and independence.

the House refused to have it read a second time by-yeas, 59; nays, 15; it requiring a servation of their national existence are vincible. No measure of desperation or of tune in the leaders of the enemy, no degree or Mr. Huston's militia bill, but, on motion of he latter gentleman, it was postponed to take of imbecility or of mischance in their own leaders, can overwhelm such a people. Rep the Senate bill re-enacting the State Guard erses, sad reverses, may befall them, but their w, and to organize the militia of the State The only material amendment was one an the heart of man, will sweep away the sadorizing the Government to provide for com est reverses, as the sunbeams scatter the hen in active service, and, if the public safety must succeed. They cannot fail. The permaemands it, to seize and press into the service ich things as he may deem requisite; all prop The ultimate triumph of the nation is inevita-

The only question is whether the nation The whole morning was spent in consider ng this bill, and it passed by 66 to 10, and present sacrifices, or triumph later, with new ices, and it may be immeasurably greater nes. Our brethren in Virginia are at this coment straining their best energies to solve There were nothing of particular public in rest transacted in the Senate this morning his question as we all would have it solved. Let us, Kentuckians, instantly add our own est energies to theirs, and strike with them for the triumph of the country now, rememf the Hetty Gilmore, which boat arrived from ering, what we cannot forget, that, in striking for our country, we first strike for our "altars and our "fires." If there be a Kentuckian only twelve miles back of Uniontown, Ken-ucky. The Federal Col. Farrar is the comnander at Uniontown. Col. Foster, whose bsence on an expedition back of Henderson and his country.

It seems from the despatches of yester eturned when the Hetty passed that place, ay that on Monday information was received n Philadelphia that the New York Tribune THE TIME EXTENDED .- Col. Seawell has reeived a despatch from Assistant-Adjutant-This news is a little too indirect as well as a If the news is true, the Tribune at length

the old regiments will be received in Ker as got its desert in a measure at least. From cky has been indefinitely extended, and that he beginning of this struggle, may from the eginning of the beginning, the Tribune ha thrown its weight in a preponderating degree against the country. The influence of the Tribune as a whole was exerted steadily to If secessionists wont furnish milk, seil bring about an armed collision of the section nd, when that collision seemed about to take hat price, seize from them also.

Gen. Halleck. place, the Tribune was among the first to ife. It surpassed in this respect even the im November of 1860:

fovember of 1800:

If the Cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to exceed may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless.

We must rain from Bowling Green last evening, in ormed us that John Morgan left Glasgow with is command on Sunday evening, going i eing Danville and Lexington by way of other day a superb dinner for the guer las that they expected there. We hope that

Let every young lady resolve and pro but not for the war the Government is waging. ent at Greensburg, Ky., has sent us a copy of August. Deathcrage has been a Cumber and Presbyterian minister in good standing le passed through Glasgow on the 13th of ut it has never changed its direction. Now. who are now supposed to be attached to John Morgan's brigade. The following is a copy of out the intervening time, the sails of the Tri-This has been apparent all the while to een apparent to some of the most prominent as we trust it will. In no quarter of the loyal for an instant. Cut it down as a plant whose

The adjournment of the General Assem y of Kentucky to this city was a very propr and necessary step. It could not have been olhardiness on the part of the Assembly. The Capital was defenceless and indefensible, and, at the time of the adjournment, Scott's rigade of cavalry was but a few hours disnt, pressing on by a route perfectly unobtructed. But one of three courses was open impelled to adjourn and disperse to their stay and be captured by the rebel force derapidly on the Capital, or adjourn to a place ould have been exposed to the charge they undoubtedly would have become a laughing-stock to one part of the country and a byword to the other. As patriots and as men We congratulate the public on the step. These remarks, mutatis mutandis, of course apply to the simultaneous removal of the Executiv with the archives of the State, as authorized by a resolution of the General Assembly ble propriety in the manifest interest of th Great and awful was the obligation

our fathers to establish this mighty Republic, but far greater and more awful is our obligaion to preserve it. If our fathers had failed ney would have been honored by the love of human liberty, for a noble effort to accom but if we fail, the generations will score

what all mankind knows can be done. Moses' rod divided the sea, and Jeff avis foolishly thinks that his can divide the

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

According to a despatch from New ouse of Representatives "a series of resoluons favoring an aggressive war, also favoring proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States offering to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to their mouths if they will desist from the further prosecution of the war." We sup-pose the doughty little Mississippian intends tation to the people of the Northwest, the guaranteeing of the free navigation of the dississippi and the Ohio forming the latter, and the invasion of the Northwest constitu-ting the former. We do not think that either

will be regarded as at all potent by the people to whom both are addressed. The holding of the freedom of the Missis ppi and the Ohio by the sufferance of a foreign power would be a boon not worth possessing. It would be a badge of dependence, instead of a title of independence; and, begbloody fabric must sink into ruins. Jackson, garly as it would be, it would cost infinitely herefore, is right. If the rebel army in more blood and treasure to keep it than it will cost to keep the vital and precious right which the people are asked to exchange for the despicable bawble. The temptation is an empty one. So is the threat. The invasion of the bellion shall be crushed now or whether it all take a new lease of life and be crushed would prove even more fatal to the invader reafter at a fresh cost of treasure and of than the invasion of Russia by Napoleon plood. This is the sole question; for, no mat- proved. The arrows of death would descend ter what may be the immediate result in Vir-ginia and elsewhere, though we expect that ceasing tempest until capture or annihilation

Foote but wastes his traitorous breath. The will be the same. The rebellion will be put people of the Northwest are not to be moved by either threats or temptations. They can be neither scared nor coaxed into treason. As a fixed fact. It is a moral, social, political and physical necessity. They who fight against it tons, but full-grown men; and as to being scared, we have the especial testimony of an astonished confederate of Foote's that they unquished, Washington may fall, Kentucky "don't scare worth a dama." Foote evidently ay be overrun and subjugated, the North does nt know his men. The people of the may be invaded, and the independence of the Northwest are distinguished alike for courage abel power may be recognized by the jealous and for patriotism. No other people in the lovernments of the Old World;—all of these rents are possible, though we rejoice in the elief that most of them are barely possible, it that not one of them is probable, yet, if soldiers of the Union. The Northwest is intensely and heroically patriotic. And it will never be anything less. It can never be. events even more calamitous and improbable than these, the nation would still live, and the rebellion would still be put down. Such might is there in the breasts of twenty millions of sham Confederacy has no threat in its arsenal semen, fired by the sacred necessity of liber-and independence. of evils, no temptation in its treasury of bless-ings, that can swerve that glorious people a Twenty millions of freemen battling for the hair's-breadth from their devotion to the Un-

In the work of re-establishing the gov-Northwest and the Border are now locked hand in hand, and thus they will go through, dividing not, turning not, pausing not, until by every principle that can awaken heroism | Under their joint inspiration, the nation will collect its true strength and its whole strength, and make short and brilliant work of the conspiracy. While the rebel leaders are gravely otting the seduction of the Northwest, the Northwest will cut up and crush out the rebelion. Whence, we interpose no objection to these rebel intrigues. By no means. So far as they are earnest, they serve at the same ll triumph now, with the past and the time as a mask for us and as a blind to their

A year ago to-night the confederate troops first invaded Kentucky and landed at Hickman. They were Tennesseeans and their but that was a mere cloak to conceal the ultiate designs of the rebels. Columbus was bsequently possessed by Gen. Polk, Bowling Green by Gen. Buckner, and Cumberland Gap by Gen. Zollicoffer. We were then wholly unprepared for defence. Then the Legislature placed five millions of dollars at put forth his energies for the public defence, he the disposal of the designated authorities to enemy has been in the State since last March. scept a few guerillas; ample time has elapsed for the most vigorous preparation; but our conit was when the 'Legislature was startled by the telegraphic announcement from Gen. Grant that our soil had been invaded.

his has been the result of a want of foresight r of energy, of a just appreciation of our anger or of imbecility or of false security he past is irrevocable; we have to deal wit he future. We have to act promptly and with rigor. We must strike such phrases from our rocabulary as indicate a fear that we cannot complish the rescue of Kentucky. One proposition in this emergency

tizens to bring in their weapons; such as ar State. In this way Kentucky can, it is thought and equipped in a very short time, under the Robinson. He has entered upon the discharge aighest expectations of the Union men that he great crisis that now threatens the State. He hopes he will confer on the people of his State affections, and if we know James F. Robinson ore or less directness until the fall of as well as we think we do, he is not the ma Sumpter, when, awed and overpowered by the majesty of the patriotism of the North, it mortification of being damned by the faint man, but not adequate to the emergency. He assumed the burdens of the Executive chair, The Government is waging a civilized war knowing their weight, and he will, Atlas-like for the preservation of the Union and the sustain them. The Legislature must co-ope-Constitution. The Tribune urges a barbarous rate with him heartily. We must have a stern war for the destruction of the Union and the and vigorous policy. We may, with all as the fighting corps, placed on a war footing and have in charge to put down une are spread for the Gulf of Disunion, and the rebellion and crush the traitors in Kenare swelling with the wind of treason. It is a tucky by vigorous action, both in the legislative ebel craft sailing under the flag of the Union. hails, in the field, and in all the civil departments. The other may be designed as the de enemies and pray for those who despitefully with the pleasing task of extolling the vir tes should flagrant disloyalty be tolerated their good and pacific behavior and ignomin ously censure the Government and the mil and superintend generally the interests and of John Morgan, or the guerilla bands now infesting the State, and they must bring any sympathy for Union non-combatant citi many dreary months in Southern dungeons egislation or of military character calculated o suppress the rebellion, and denounce all uch things as "inefficient and simply calen-

surdity to expect to conquer this rebel-Legislature is loyal, and the people are pa ommonwealth devise the means of self-pres f the loyal North to aid us, without putting ur own shoulders to the wheel?

iblished yesterday, referring to the enemy's s "badly met." We notice that in the colord "boldly" is printed instead of "badly."

e non-arrival of Sumner and Franklin, i ould have been met overwhelmingly on the pined Pope at Centerville, however, and ere his the united forces have no doubt renewed he conflict with success. God grant it!

Now is the time for active work in the armies are getting covered with cob-webs.

THE REVERSE NEAR RICHMOND, KY. | be We find in the Cincinnati Commercial of Monday the following details of the Federal everse near Richmond, Madison county,

The people of this city and vicinity wer reatly agitated, Friday night, by reports clisaster to Federal arms in a severe battl bught near Richmond, Ky., on Saturday resterday, excitement increased into alarm which was intensified by the hasty departure of Major General Wright and staff Excington—caused by telegrams from Major Charles and the staff of the control o

Indiana, Col. Link; 16th Indiana, Col. Lucas Tlat Indiana, Lieut. Col. Topping; 65th Indiana, Major Morrison; 69th Indiana. Colone Korf, (of Cincinnal); part of the 55th Indiana; 18th Kentucky, Colonel Warner; Met calfe's regiment, and a squadron of Mundy' Kentucky Cavalry, and nine field pieces, under the command of Brig. General Mahlou D. Manson and Brig. General Crufts, attack ed a column of disciplined rebels, under command of General Kirby Smith, at Rogers ville, (about four miles beyond Richmond on Saturday morning, and after a severe but the, lasting from about six o'clock in the morning until five or six in the evening, ou army was utterly defeated, with a heavy lis of casualties, and loss of eight field pieces. The defeat was total, ending in a panic and disgraceful flight. General Manson, who was in command, was not seen after the engagement, and is probably a captive. Col. Warner of the 19th Kentucky, is reported mortally wounded; Lieut. Col. Landrum, of the same regiment (who fought so gallantly at Cynthiana), was wounded severely in the face, Lieut. Col. Topping, commanding the Tist Indiana, and Major Conklin, of the same regiment, was killed; and Capt. Kendrick, A. A. G. Dr. Irwin, Medical Inspector, U. S. A., and Lieut. Wickliffe Cooper, A. D. C., of General Nelson's Staff, were captured. The particulars of the battle are as follows:

Friday afternoon (August 29) the Union cavalry pickets, under command of Colonels Metcalfe and Mundy, were driven in from the foot of Big Hill (some ten or twelve miles south of Richmond). Gen. Manson advanced about a mile and a half from his camp near Richmond, and discovered the enemy's camp. He immediately opened upon them with several field pieces, and the enemy retreated after a sharp exchange, leaving one of their guns in our possession, the advantage of the fight being decidedly in our favor. Gen. Manson hen moved to Rogersville, about six miles from Richmond, and halted there during the night, the troops sleeping on their arms. During the night for four flex

was subsequently ascertained, without discovering the enemy having adroitly moved off by the flank into conficiels some distance from the road. About seven miles out, on his return, he ran foul of some robel pickets, an skirmished with them, but finally withdress and setting the configuration of the road.

turn, he ran foul of some rehel pickets, anskirmished with them, but finally withdraw and returned to camp.

Between five and six o'clock in the morning, Gen. Manson moved a mile or two below Rogersville with two regiments, three fielpieces and a coffee-mill gun, driving in the enemy's cavalry pickets, which were postern the woods on the right of the road. A considerable body of cavalry was now discoveres retreating, and Cen. Manson brought his gun to bear upon them, expediting their flight Soon afterwards a battery, apparently about mile distant, replied, and a sharp artiflery fighensued, in which the practice was excellent both sides being compelled to shift position frequently. Our guns were managed by a tillery officers from Gen. G. W. Morgan's army who had been home on furlough, and bein unable to return to their post, bad been ordere to this special duty by Maj. Gen. Lew Wallac during his brief command in Kentucky. Mean time Gen. Manson had formed his two regenents in line of battle on the right and left of the road. The remainder of the division was of dered up and formed on the right and left of the line—the left in a hollow resting on a correled and woods. The line had scarcely bee formed when the pickets on the left reporte the enemy advancing in force. Sharp frin was heard in that direction, and the skinmisd ers on the left were soon warmly engage Not long afterwards the enemy were drive.

back, the fighting being in our favor, but rebe reinforcements coming up the Colonel in com-mand of skirmishers reported that he was hard pressed, and asked for reinforcements. By this time the fight had become hot, the enemy pressing forward with Infantry, and playing sharply upon our column with stillery. The 95th Indiana—a perfectly raw regiment, jus-marched from the harvest fields of Indiana-under Col. Korf (formerly Lt. Col. of the 10th Ohio), was ordered in as support. The regi-ment on the extreme left was then staggering under a terrific fire from superior numbers are

er's regiment and two pieces playing hem with canister at short range, they eeded in turning our flank and throwin

NUMBER

he o clock. Some of their cavalry also persued fugitives of Metaalid's cavalry, and killed a number of them.

The troops generally behaved remarkably well for utterly raw levies, and, according to all accounts, the Sixty-ainth Indiana covered itself all over with glory.

While the battle was approaching Richmond the Union people became very restire, and during the afternoon many of them fled in diamay—some to the country northward, some to Lexington, others to Louisville, and quite a number to this city.

The reports that the enemy were 25,000 strong are not justified by officers who were at Lexington. Several who arrived in this city last night state that Gen. Kirby Smith's column does not exceed ton or twelve thousand, including a considerable body of cavalry. A detachment of the latter were reported at Midway yesterday evening, but the rumor was not confirmed.

Meantime, Major General Wright had arrived at Lexington and was preparing to most the enemy. Troops had been thrown forward to the Kentucky river, and reinforcements were ordered from Ohio and Indians. It is probable the enemy will not now attempt to force their way across the river, but they are likely to do so as soon as they are reinforced.

We add that it was stated that the transportation belonging to Gen. Masson's division was saved; but we are not satisfied on that point. When or how Gen. Manson was captured is not explained, and it is not stated what became of Gen. Cruit. We presume he is also a prisoner.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMART.—For the first time the history of Kentucky, its Legislature met yesterday in the commercial capital of the State. The arrangements made for the eception of the two branches, though neces-arily hurried, were much more comfortable than might have been anticipated. The Senate occupied the Chancery Court room, and the House the Circuit Court room. It produced a strange impression at first to see so nany familiar faces in unfamiliar places, and eakers, members, officers, and pages seemed at of place; but when the forms of hey lacked somewhat the parliamen halls at Frankfort, still the routine of business went on so smoothly as to enforce e truth of the remark, that a representaive government is the only perpetual motion ver invented. We were struck with this when Mr. Owings, in the course of debate, spoke of what had been done "in this House" a few days since; the governmen al soul is ex-haled from its mere body, the State Capital, and wafted where all its functions, executive, log-islative, and judicial, are performed pracisely s they were before—and the beautiful c

machinery moves on in perfect harmony.

The indications presented yesterday do not allow us to judge the feeling of the Legislature as to the duration of its session. The House refused to dispense with the rules for the re-ception of a private bill, by a vote of 35 to 33, which was a majority vote though not the requisite two thirds; but Mr. Allen offered a oint resolution rescinding the action of the olution passed early in the session, which confined business to matters of general impor-tance, and also providing for an adjournment without day, instead of any further recess. The action of the Legislature upon these propositions will definitely detera connection with this Mr. Huston has moved a joint committee to inquire what further leg-islation is necessary, and Messes, Underwood, Harney, and Allen have been appointed on behalf of the House. The Senate will doubtless adopt this to-day, and then the committee, both standing and select, will move in the

kespatch of business with great celerity.

Mr. Wolfe, in presenting the resignation of Col. W. P. Boone as a member of the House, moved its reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the purpose of accerining whether the parole given by the blond to Morgan conflicts with the performtook the occasion to pay a high and deserved compliment to Col. Boone, and trusted that e Legislature would have the benefit of his ow entailed upon them.

Mr. Huston suggested, that, if the resignation vas received, there could be no action upon it refore, would be to withdraw the commu cation, and then the doubtful question could e settled outside the Legislature. Mr. Wolfo dopted the suggestion. We do not think dopted the suggestion. We do not think hat the force of a parole extends to the legisative duties of a discharged prisoner; he can ateresting when the Houses have more mount of talent embraced in the present have had no opportunities to see their aw-makers in grave session, or the careul process to which every enactment is subsed during its parliamentary manipulation, will derive much gratification in visiting the Court-house. Many were attracted there you erday, and several ladies eraced the House ten in the morning and generally adjourn n opportunity for the Committees to mature usideration and approval of the members A truly useful legislator has no more right to anging about hotels in these times of war; be one should be in the Committee-room, and

AFFAIRS IN LEXINGTON.—The advance guard f the rebels entered Lexington early yesterere coming in on the Tate's Creek road also All the Government stores have been safely removed, except some old tents, blankets, and ther articles of no great value, which were de-troyed at the Fair Grounds. Dr. L. B. Todd, e postmaster, brought away all the pouches ad mail matter, reaching here last evening. ng Col. Jacob's regiment and a portion of afety. Col. Warner is at Richmond a prislough his wound is regarded as very dan d last week, is not considered in a dangerous exington; every car has been removed. Our ratz's factory had not then been burned. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Sopt. 2, 1662.

Apprency General's Office, Sopt. 2, 1862. J.
By direction of the President, Major General
(Clellan will have command of the fortificaions of Washington and of all the troops for
the defence of the capital.
By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

in arrived in this city last uight, and is a guest of Larz. Anderson, Esq. His aftering the probably.

Summer and Franklin have since the united forces have no doubt renewed conflict with success. God grant it!

Now is the time for active work in the We fear that the tents of some of our less are getting covered with cob-webs.

Major Clay. He arrived in this city last uight, and is a guest of Larz. Anderson, Esq. His aftering the probably. The word into the form of the condition and is a guest of Larz. Anderson, Esq. His can be the condition of the condition of the convention. There were all sorts of rumors about the members of Congress present were instanced in this city last uight, and is a guest of Larz. Anderson, Esq. His can be the condition of the convention and probably. Senators McDougal, Lane, and Doolittle and all the members of Congress present were instanced in this city last uight, and is a guest of Larz. Anderson, Esq. His can be considered to the condition of the members of Congress present were instanced in this city last uight, and is a guest of Larz. Anderson, Esq. His can be considered to the condition of the members of Congress present were instanced in this city last uight, and is a guest of Larz. Anderson, Esq. His can be considered to confine him to his room longer than a fortuight probably. The condition of the members of Congress present were instanced in the card content of the condition of the members of Congress present were instanced in the convention and provided the members of Congress present were instanced in the convention and provided the members of Congress present were instanced in the convention and provided the members of congress present were instanced in the convention.

After the appointment of a committee of our content of the members of congress present were instanced in the convention and provided the members of congress present were instanced to account the members of congress present were instanced in the convention and provided the members of congress present were

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

If, in the gigantic duel between Wash nd Richmond now going on in Viris not ended, and it may be only begun, for it pray devoutly that the loyal arms may be vic orious, and in all feasible modes work earnestly to promote the end. Men of the nation prayers to God.

Ben. There is a general call on the part rving patriots military and unmilit favor of promotions from the ranks. We have had something of this, it is true, in our army; but we ought to have had more. We must have are, if we would have an army of the first order of efficiency.

We agree fully with the Philadelphia In-

quirer on this head. In the inflexible rule of the French service-palmam qui meruit ferat rer. When Napoleon's soldiers could poin most of their Captains and Colonels, to Soult, Murat, and Ney, to their great Comman r himself, as having risen from the ranks they had an incentive to application in the camp, and bravery on the field, more than sufficient to induce the most strenuous exertions nd fearless exposure." When each private feels that a few hours' brave endurance and liant performance of duty in battle may win a commission and open the way to an unlimited ascent, his ears are deaf to the sound of whistling s and shricking shells, and his eyes are blind to scenes of death and horror. In our apposed largely of educated men, with tion, some for the highest, there is no reason why this feeling should not be fostered and gratified. Let it be universally understood erit in the ranks and merit alone will secure promotion, and, with a people like ours, eady to engage in any enterprise, however great, that promises advancement, there for additional recruits. And, whilst all honor is due to him who, without thought of himself, shoulders his musket at his country's call, we rust not ignore human nature by condemning one who is at the same time desirous to gratify

The Government has by no means fall altogether to recognize and act upon this doc-trine. Whilst Donelson, Shiloh, Williamsburg, Gaines's Mill, and Malvern Hill brought sorro to many households, to others it brought joy t the well-earned promotion of relatives and friends who had passed with honor through their fiery ordeals. We may point to the grizzled veteran Sumner as assurance that re is no obstacle in the way of the private d'armee. In many of our regiments we have and, in one of them, Rush's Lancers, we have been commissioned to fill lieutenancies, mosty made vacant in the Peninsular campaign, brough all the privations of which it has sed. The sounds of vigorous, energetic ill more the thundering echoes of the actual nore than in the past, many brave men now n years of peace, which will amply repay their present hardships. Let the Government see to it that it does its full share toward real-

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—Tuesday witnessed the first session of the General Assembly of Legislature for the first time assembled under ions of martial law. The military mation of Gen. Wright, however, has and neither bayonets nor sabres controlled the We must regard the enforcement o

In the House yesterday morning a very inte ted. All the gentlemen paid high tributes to zations. Mr. Burnam regarded the Home the regular armies as Sunday schools do to the Mr. Clay was for opening the Home the present emergency of the country.

zation in the State. We have passed laws authorizing the Governor to call out all the militia, and he believed trusting that man afterwards. When Gen. Boyle any bill which provided simply for home po- would tighten the reins upon the secession lice defence. If we defend the State, we defend throughout the Commonwealth, and make the nation, and there should be no place of traitors feel that this war is waged to put down refuge, no opportunity afforded to ensconce rebellion. But no sooner had a course of behind county or home organizations, to avoid policy been commenced which would have to resort to a general draft. Mr. Allen was ment than we were surrounded by volunte a favor of a full home organization. The advisers, professed Union men, who are al-Legislature was now a fugitive, our troops ways ready battle, because they were not drilled being converted into a military despotism," and those schools of the soldier, the Home Guards, who doubts that the disaster at Richmond would never have befallen us, or that business in its ancient halls? We should take a lesson from the Confederates on this subject; they have organized all their available men, end when they are drafted they come thus our Home Guard drill will make all ces are required. God has infused into he committee was passed. It is strongly fa-

and means to the last effort. It places no restriction on the power of the Governor beyond that provided by the Constitution to enforce the faithful execution of the laws.

ost Marshals developed the fact that arbihave been made for making arrests. It was suggested, however, that as these officers derive their authority from the Federal Governwith their compensation, and, to investigate this, the bill was referred to the Committee or Military Affairs.

ng the morning Governor Robinson er tered the House and introduced to the representative branch of the Legislature Governo Morton, of Indiana, and said that, "in sent ment, action, and effort, he was with the Governor of Kentucky." to their feet to receive the distinguished vissight of the chief executive officer of children has been poured out like water in the defence of our soil from invasion Governor Morton deserves all the honors which a grateful country can bestow upon sagacious in effort, he has won a reputation of Bayard, Crichton, and all others who have been distinguished for superior intelligen

efficiency, and public virtues. The House amended the Senate bill fixing the salaries of the Adjutant and Quartermaster cape, his reputation for courage will be increased, while at the same time his bodily safety Generals at the same rates as officers of simi lar grades in the Federal army, by reducing the sum to \$1,800 a year. The present incu are many chances that he will never be shot bents of these offices are discharging their im portent duties with great skill and energy and ought to receive the most liberal compen sigh about. There are many kinds of life

has been resolved to adjourn at noon to-day cond Thursday of January. The Hon. Richard A. Buckner having been called to Washington on important business connected for whose arrest the usual reward will be paid. Souther with the defence of the State, the House unanimously elected Curtis F. Burnam, of men of the Twenty-first, Eighty-third, Ninety-Madison, as Speaker pro tem. This is a compliment most worthily bestowed upon one of the most talented and useful members of the

Is there then no place left for me?

Wendell Phillips. Yes !- Fort Warren.

No set of men that ever lived was more less of the proverb concerning "stone and "glass-houses" than the rebels are. They out it with an audacity that is ludicrous. They do not allege against the national authorities a single act which they themselves ginia, the loyal army is victorious, the war is have not committed under circumstances of posable force for one grand, final, and desper if the rebel army is victorious, the war tenfold aggravation, to say nothing of the ountless atrocities which are not even alleged far, we are glad to say, he has been baffled by against the national authorities, but in which the valor of our troops. In the three days bellion. Not alone every loyal man, there- the rebels habitually indulge. As the Balti- fight of last week, though he has sustained more American says, a fierce outcry comes up numanity, every lover of the blessings which from Richmond at the hardships comprised in he has yet lost largely in men, ammun should the famous order of General Pope, the rebel tion, and supplies. His only hope is in his au dacity. But he can be more than met by a making up a case for their dupes and for John
mote the end. Men of the nation!
Bull, of what has happened in their own
lousehold in oppressing and murdering American citizens because true to the flag of their

God. ican citizens because true to the flag of their him few supplies, and the field admits of little country. Not until the war is ended by the foraging; while, on the other hand, we are occupation of the rebel territory will the horrible secrets, as yet buried partially there, be fresh and eager for the field. The chance completely brought to light, although enough yet comes out in the revelations of those who, like the heroic Brownlow, have now and then scaped, to tell a terrible tale of that "chamber of horrors," the despotism of which sits

like an incubus upon the Capital of Windards.

To show what they were capable of we need only quote one of their "Judges," another Jeffries," to the extent of his limited capaciin brutality, drunkenness, and tyrannylumphreys, of Tennessee-lately impeached by the Senate of the United States, and at resent hiding his guilty head in exile from his State, probably in company with another accursed traitor-Governor Harris. Whilst Humphreys was on the bench under the auspices of the bogus government, his was the ibunal before which the patriotic were dragged; his the sentence which consigned hem to untold sorrows and sufferings for no ther crime but being true to that Govern nent, which, as a judge of the United State Circuit Court, he had solemnly sworn to sup-port. To show what law he prescribed for Union men we propose to quote here from a manifesto put forth when he had things all his own way, and which of course was just, in his view of the case. It occurs in a lette

ment to be at the head of our forces in Virsundry citizens of Tennessee who had asked of him a definition of treason. He said: field have arisen from his retirement; it is Chief Justice Marshall states: "It would enough for the present to know that he is operate most mischievously if pers again in the station which belongs to him by ermitted to remain in a State and not submit the sovereign claim of genius and of character to its laws." and that he reassumes it amidst the joint ap-"This universal law of nations is founded or plause of the army and the nation. the public safety and justified by the reason We believe there have been in the recentification no blunders that he cannot redeem, that he who receives the protection of the laws must obey the laws, a maxim the truth and no reverses that he will not speedily turn back justice of which has been acknowledged in all in a tide of triumph. Such assuredly is our ages and nations. Protection demands allegiance: allegiance demands protection.

y"—adds Judge Humphreys—"to those who ast their suffrages against the ordinances of the egislature [the rebel Legislature] that they ave no right to remain in the midst of a con nunity for the purpose of enabling them to de-troy those amongst whom they reside, and the ection of whose laws they enjoy." That was the law as promulgated by a rebel udge, and of course sanctioned at Riehmond y Jefferson Davis and his gang; and such was the principle acted upon over and over in de-peopling East Tennessee of Unionists. And of loyal women and children will obey, with

ret, because the Government, through Gen. a sad alacrity, the call to aid in this work, by ard of no less than seven privates who have Pope, proposes to act in a mild degree upon own teachings, proposes to send within sphere they are thus coworkers in the good their own lines those who are false to their egiance, lo! what a howl is raised, what an of those who prefer themselves to bleed rathe attempt is made to make capital for themselve reparation, that we hear on all sides, and as if suffering under before unheard of oppres The truth is, the Government need rely upo ut one argument in dealing with them: the

this Government and what safety remains fo argument of force. Men who see no crime in our homes; what honors in our history? ttempting to destroy the best Government or the past is the memory of greatness; in the earth are quite incapable of discriminating rightly in regard to anything; to truth or just scorn. Rather dare all now, preserve the Gov ce connected with this quarrel. No crime rom murder and robbery to the lowest wickpublic passed through this crisis will stand edness known-but has found with them dewith such assured dignity and firmne fenders; whilst for the first time almost in the through all the coming centuries, that no foo history of the world, treachery and its pracwithout, no Judas within, shall ever dare raise tice is reduced to a science, as they scoff at all an armed hand against her.' sincerity and honesty in attempting to carry Davis is perfectly satisfied with his su out to success their vile schemes. They must cesses. They are greater than he anticipated-far greater; and, if he can possibly float upor them and a few more. England will, as sho ought to, recognize the Southern Confedere soundly whipped, and argued with afterwards, when they will be in a better spirit to comprehend the right.

The more vigorous enforcement of the Wendell Phillips said this very recently in laws amongst us is a pressing necessity. Boston. Utterances more treasonable ing debate occurred on the subject of forming Rebels in arms do not constitute the sole danmore malignant in their treason have not fallnies of Home Guards, in which Messrs. | ger to Kentucky; we have loud-mouthed Burnam, Allen, Taylor, and others, participa- and hamlet, who daily render themselv amenable to the laws for seditious language arge while arresting and imprisoning, justly be sure, hundreds of more obscure and les discouragement of enlistments, and thre ings to resist Federal and State taxation nischievous traitors? There are others, too, who assume to honor of Morgan's rebel cavalry made their appear ance in Columbia, Adair county, on Monday whose speeches and conversation is all wrong. Guards to persons of all ages; he would place They are too anxious to avoid wounding the feelings of traitors in Kentucky; they want last, taking the citizens completely by surprise fer to record his vote for a general conscription to do nothing to exasperate their friends on "the Col. Bramlette, who was sitting at the door of the hotel when the advance rode up, was recog other side" or "the opposite party," and wish to nized by them, and a furious assault was ma be "conciliatory." Such men know nothing about secession. When the devil of secession ither kill or capture him. He eso

to make itself felt and respected. There is no evading this duty, and the more speedy its

execution the more assured will be the resto

The report from Cincinnati, published

our telegraphic columns yesterday, that the

niles distant, twenty or thirty thousand

emblance of probability, and, moreover,

reports concerning the whereabouts of the ep

at Boyd's Station at the time mentioned, bu

nothing more. Such detachments will doubt

ess be sent forth in all directions, in order,

ossible to divert and distract the gathering

ecret apprehensions may lurk in his bosom, to ace the draft, if it come, with a bold and de-

fiant manner. There is only one chance in

will be secured. Eyen if he is drafted, there

at, and many more chances, that, if shot at, he won't be hit. The danger of a drafted indi-

ridual is not a thing serious enough to cry of

ARMY ARSENTEES .- General Pope fulfils hi

romise of advertising the names of absentees om the army, whom he styles deserters, and

venth, One Hundred and Fourth, and One

rth regiments of New

Hundred and Fifth New York regiments; the

There are several hundred names in the list.

rtillery, the Third batt

tillery, and the Fourth United St

more dangerous than that of a soldier.

several that he will be drafted, and, if he

not serve its purpose.

100 We advise every man, n

emy was at Boyd's Station thirty-nine

ong, is no doubt a false report. It has no

consistent with later and more authenti

A detachment of horse may have been

ration of the power to enforce the laws.

ever, thanks to his gallantry and ingenuity Failing in their attempt to capture the Colone the rebels sought to kill his son, at whom the ernor would act promptly upon assumed command in Kentucky, the univer fired no less than six ineffectual shots Mr. H. was unwilling to pass | wish of the loyal men of the State was that he The Washington correspondent of incinnati paper states that the President, few evenings ago, said of a very distinguished military officer, "He is a skilful, scientific, and praye General, but he has one fault, he me necessary developed the determination of the Govern esn't embrace his opportunities. edly this fault attaches to more than one o ur Generals, and, what is worse, to mor to talk about "military usurpathan one of the Departments. tion," and "the danger of our Governme had been educated in who lay particular stress upon a traitor's past

We learn that an attempt was made h party of eighteen Nelson county rebels to espectability, high position and reputation for capture the Hon. Aaron Hardin at Greensburg on Monday morning last, their design being to bear him to John Morgan, whose forces

> from the three divisions of Great Britain who have so nobly devoted themselves to the defence of the Union. "Give us the right men in the right places," our neighbor of the Democrat ex-claims, "and there is no danger of the result." Yes: the game of sticking round men int -cornered holes is visibly played out. It

is a losing game at all times: but it is a ruin s one in times of public peril. The loyal army now battling in Vir inja represents the cause not only of Amerian nationality but of human rights and of The cause is invincible and irre istible. It cannot be conquered and it mus nquer. It will triumph whether its presen epresentative does or not.

s put a tremendous check on travel. Thounds of very chivalric young men wer naking their way to Canada and Europe. The retary for damages,

sks us what we suppose our head is worth. Well, John Morgan, his friends say, has offered two hundred thousand dollars for it, but the offer hasn't brought him the much-desiderated article. The rebels pretend that they set fire to

and blew up the Arkansas themselves. Ac- gations of the Southern Rights men of Ken cording to their own account, they have now crificed three rams as burnt offerings to their party. Such according to their own doctrin-The people of the renel cities point

proudly to the long, rank grass in their streets as proof of the astonishing fertility of the thern soil in comparison with the sterile The man, who proclaims that the Union cannot or should not be maintained, discour-

Sixteenth Independent New York battery; the Second and Fourth regiments of New York military prison. ments of New York military prison.

monwealth that he may are monwealth that he may are monwealth that he may are some sion. If they are opposed to Kentucky's plungwish states activery, work againt us in our aght with the rebels, ing into secession of her own free will, they are opposed to Kentucky's plungwish work againt us in our aght with the rebels, ing into secession of her own free will, they are opposed to Kentucky's plungwish work againt us in our aght with the rebels, ing into secession of her own free will, they are opposed to Kentucky's plungwish work againt us in our aght with the rebels, ing into secession of her own free will, they are opposed to Kentucky's plungwish work againt us in our aght with the rebels, ing into secession of her own free will, they are opposed to Kentucky's plungwish work againt us in our aght with the rebels, ing into secession of her own free will, they are opposed to Kentucky's plungwish work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us in our aght with the rebels, in the work againt us againt us again with the work againt us again with the work againt us again to the work ag

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1862.

Earnest, energetic, unrelenting decision

ow required. The crisis is imminent.

near our base, hold uninterrupted commun

ness. They must keep on the offensive

if they can; they must follow up every ad

ever flattering, to relax their arms or arres

their movements. In the darkest hours of dis

aster and defeat, activity has saved the day

and what may it not do when the fortune i

The appointment of General McClells

der all the circumstances a glorious vindic

Now that, in spite of the calumny of zealots and of the railing of madcaps and charlatans,

The change is not only a guarantee of safety but

why General McClellan ever ceased for a mo-

LINT AND BANDAGES WANTED .- There wil

than that their country should perish.

A brave Western Colonel recent

ament, vindicate its strength, and the re

ratulatory letter to a newly com

to round off its glory; yet these it has.

auspicious?

stage, and must not allow any success, how

THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS PARTY OF KENTUCKY the New York Post says, the enemy who was What, in the present juncture of Kentucky and of the nation, are the obligations of the lately beleaguered in his own capital is at this noment in the presence of our capital. He has brought together probably his entire disnembers of this party, judged purely by their wn doctrine as interpreted and applied by their own expounders? This question is worth may at least silence those in whom it fails to raken the late remorse of patriotism. One of the most authoritative expounders

e Southern Rights doctrine is Jas. M. Mason, Virginia, now a rebel Commissioner London. Mr. Mason, writing to the Editor of Winchester Virginian pending the se sion canvass in Virginia, said: The question has been frequently put to a

hat position will Virginia occupy, should e ordinance of secession be rejected by the cople at the approaching election? And the equency of the question may be an excuse tions, and possess still many men who are

people at the approaching election? And the frequency of the question may be an excuse for giving publicity to the answer.

The ordinance of secession withdrew the State of Virginia from the Union, with all the consequences resulting from the separation. It annualed the Constitution and the laws of the United States within the limits of this State, and absolved the citizens of Virginia from all obligations of obedience to them.

Hence it follows, if this ordinance be rejected by the people, the State of Virginia will remain in the Union, and the people of the State will remain bound by the Constitution of the United States, and obedience to the Government and the laws of the United States will be fully and rightfully enforced against them.

rionows of consectation the war now caried on by the Government of the United
States against the seceding States, Virginia
nust immediately change sides, and, under
the orders of that Government, turn her arms
against her Southern sisters.
From this there can be no escape. As a
member of the Union, all her resources of men
und money will be at once at the command
of the Government of the Union. the command of the army of Virginia is untion of that most gifted and accomplished soldier. It needed not the acclamations of th army, with the echoing plaudits of the nation,

Kentucky, having not only not seceded but

the first soldier of the country, if not the first soldier of the world, is once more at the head efused with emphasis even to entertain the was, on motion of Mr. Cleveland, tabled by a question of secession, is of course in the conof the army, the nation may well breathe freer. dition in which Mr. Mason declared that Virginia would be if she rejected secession, and a presage of victory. In the mingled joy and the people of Kentucky, Southern Rights men the House—41 to 21. It was intended to pro and Union men alike, are of course under the obligations which Mr. M. declared the people of Virgin'a would be under in the event menginia or how many of our mischances in that oned. That is to say, Kentucky remains in the Union, and the people of the State remain bound by the Constitution of the United States, and obedience to the Government and the aws of the United States may be fully and rightly enforced against them. Such is the clusion in the case deduced from the uthern Rights doctrine by one of the most authoritative of its expounders. And it is impossible to deny that the conclusion is logcally deduced. It is a fair and necessary of

Mason himself, "there can be no escape." be plenty of employment, in response to the invitation of the Surgeon General, for all loyal Another authoritative expounder of the women and children, in supplying lint and outhern Rights doctrine is John C. Breckinidge, of Kentucky, now a rebel in arms, and as a traitor to his own avowed convictions war, and among the bloodiest on record; and as well as to his country and his state. Mr more remains behind! Many, many thousands reckinridge, in his speech before the Legis lature of Kentucky in the spring of 1861

"From this," in the language of Mr.

tears; for those who lie wounded in the hos-pitals there are tender offices. A million hands Mr. Speaker, I hope it will not be co Mr. Speaker, I hope it will not be consucreus tisrespectful for me to make one additional observation. I am sure all will agree that whatever Kentucky shall do in relation to this important question ought to be done by the expression of a decisive majority of he people. Here she is, and her purpose should be a just expression of a clear, unmistakable decisive majority of the people of the State On a question so momentous as this, affecting her future destiny, a majority of a few hundreds or a thousand or two of her people or way or the other might become a subject of the people of the state of the people of the state of the people of the state of the people of the p furnishing lint and bandages. In their own ause. It is given them to staunch the wounds ray or the other might become a subject of ontroversy or dispute. It might be said w of a distinct majority of her people. I hold further, that when that majority utters it voice, that her citizens are bound to acquiesco ture are anarchy, self-contempt, and foreign var if the majority should pursue a course op-osed to their views. Let us not think of hat, Mr. Speaker. That should he the last alamity that would afflict a Commonwealth.

The majority of Kentucky, not merely a istinct but an overwhelming majority, has and the other is one of policy. The constitu uttered its voice, has uttered it not only once epublic and its fortunes. Kentucky has poken on this point with an explicitness and mpressiveness that leave no shadow of prext for misconstruction. Her voice has been ttered in tones of thunder. What is the Rights doctrine as interpreted by Mr. Breckidge? Note Mr. Breckinridge's own re "Her citizens," he declares, "are bound acquiesce," He is in strict accord with

Another accepted and admired expounde of the Southern Rights doctrine is S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, now, like his accompl Breckinridge, a triple recreant in the field General Buckner, in a General Order addres d by him as Inspector-General of Kentucky upon him, the rascals hoping that they would to the State Guard a few weeks after the d livery of the speech of Mr. Breckinridge's from which we have just quoted, said:

Whenever you assume the uniform of Kenacky, lay aside the garb of a mere party faction, and appear in every respect as the so dier of the State. In that capacity you hav agreed to serve her. It is for her statesmen t letermine the policy of the statesmen to letermine the policy of the State; it is the luty of her soldiers to enforce that policy, no lawless violence, but in accordance e Constitution and the laws.

The statesmen of Kentucky have determin the policy of the State. They have deter-mined it deliberately, solemnly, unmistakably. And her people have ratified it again and again by overpowering majorities. What it is the whole world knows. According to the Southern Rights doctrine as interpreted b General Buckner, what is now the duty of ner soldiers and by consequence of her cit ens without regard to party or pursuit? Gen eral Buckner himself answers. "It is the duty of her soldiers," he avows, "to enforce that

We surely need not go further with our cita ons. We have gone far enough to settle ir reversibly the question we propounded. In the present juncture of Kentucky and of the on, the Southern Rights men of the Comonwealth, whether secessionists or not, are udged purely by their own doctrine as inter preted and applied by their own expounders. bound "to acquiesce" in the policy she has adopted, to "enforce that policy," and in all things and in good faith to obey "the Govern ment and the laws of the United States." Thus s their duty laid down by the chiefs of the party. We point to the exposition in black and white. Their duty admits of no doubt. Will they perm it? A rebellion is striking with deadly intent at the vitals of the Union. Kentucky, devoted to the Union and believing the rebellion wicked in its motive and ruinous to all human rights and interests in its tendency, has decided to aid in putting t down by arms. Will the Southern Right nen of Kentucky "acquiesce" in this deci-

very words. Will they do it? An invading army has entered Kentucky s penetrated to the centre of the State, an arching to its thorough conquest and sub ugation. Kentucky, inspired alike by devo on to the Union, by hostility to the rebe lion, and by the instincts of self-respect and of self-preservation, is, through her lawfu authorities, collecting her strength to repel pursue, and destroy the insolent invader Such in this special exigency is her policy Will the Southern Rights men of the Sta enforce that policy"? According to their ayorite military leader, it is their "duty

tates call on all the citizens of Kentucky t operate faithfully in the suppression of the bellion which menaces equally the existence of the state and of the nation. Will the call? According to one of the most authori ative expounders of their doctrine and their duty under it, if they fail to obey, obe dience may be "rightfully enforced against them." We quote his very language. Will they obey?

Such in the present juncture are the

ucky, as defined by the great lights of the them should be secessionists; but Governor Magoffin, in the letter to Mr. Dudley which preceded the resignation of the former, protest that "a great majority" of them "are not and for a vigorous and faithful co-operation in e pelling the invader whose purpose is to protrate and manacle the fair body of the Cor

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

foul and bottomless pit. Yet this is the hel lish mission on which the invader has come The letter from Hopkinsville which Southern Rights men of Kentucky, be y e publish this morning speaks for itself in essionists or not, your duty, purely kindling terms. It will serve to heighten and Southern Rights men, summons you to the standard of the Commonwealth and of the inflame the stern resolution of the troops now gathering for the work of expulsion and o Union. Even you cannot stand aloof fro We should add that the letter comes fro that glorious banner without self-condemn tion. You cannot oppose it without guilt and infamy the blackest that ever quenched a hu the hand of one of the first citizens in South-

man soul. We make no appeal to you, W The following resolution was yesterday imply point to the facts, and to your own do dopted unanimously by the General Assemine as interpreted and applied to the facts b oly of Kentucky: our own leaders, and leave you to act unde Resolved, That Kentucky hails with delight the restoration of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan to the command of the Army of Virginia, and regards it as a high token that under his command the war will hereafter be prosecuted with the skill and energy necessary to bring to a speedy and successful termination. our accountability to God and your county We have set your duty in a clear light. If yo perform it, your country will have the adva

ern Kentucky.

knocked down, chained, and hauled into tha

age of your fidelity; if you betray and viol

foes. This is our apology for touching up

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.—We were mistal

enate resolution for adjournment yesterday

n order to see how the Senate would act i

tion having been taken, the resolution wa

elation to some pending bills. Satisfacto

taken up yesterday and amended to make th

our of noon to-day the time for adjour

n the amendment, the Legislature will ad

journ this day, unless some unforseen eme

gency should require a temporary rescind

of the joint resolve. The law authorizing th

Court of Appeals to set in this city and th

Soldiers' Relief bill are the only two subject

which are now unenrolled.

Mr. Martin's resolution to remove the Cap

tal of the State from Frankfort to Louisvi

A bill to encourage enlistments, which pa

ed the Senate unanimously, was rejected b

tect the property of absent soldiers under ex-cution from sacrifice and to shield their secur

ties by providing that no judgment shall b

principals, if they are loyal. An act simila

was thought that this would remove the very

cases men, known to be aiders of or sym

athizers with rebellion, would be ex

empted from judgments if they wer

to secure the absent soldier enlisted in the ser-

curities to those of known loyalty, who re

vice, but limited its provisions in the case

hoped that it would put the loyal security

the same footing with the loyal principal

to encourage enlistments by providing that the securities of soldiers, if loyal, should not

be sued. How were attorneys who brought suit, clerks who issued the writ, sheriffs who

erved it, or courts who adjudicated, to tell

when a man was loyal? He thought the

ext movement would be to bring up another

bill, to try every man to see if he was loyal or

ot, or else to shut up all the courts and su

obody. Mr. Browne, of Washington, re-

erence with the judicial functions. Mr. Un-

erwood did not think the bill could be prop-

arded the proposition as a legislative

erly perfected at this late period of the sess

en if the principle it contained was assu

o be correct. The proposition is to encourage

ties from judgment, without respect to the

was retrospective or prospective. Sup-

f \$100,000, and he goes \$20 more on a

\$100,000? Thus the door may be opened to

while the courts would be greatly embarrassed

it cannot be perfected on account of two other

objections; one is a constitutional objection

tion provides that exclusive privileges shall be

public services. The soldier may be governed

this exception so far as to be exempt from

uits, but that principle certainly cannot be

ransferred from the soldier to his security,

society? Take the case of a loyal may

who has gone security, but not for a soldier

e has to pay to the uttermost farthing, al-

ough his sole reliance to meet his oblig

lier's secured debt; he can't collect his dues

ow then is he to pay his debts? He is sac

rificed because he cannot enforce the laws between creditor and debtor, and thus one

lass is sacrificed to benefit another. Thes

and show that the Senate was rather hast

Mr. Rousseau offered a resolution calling pon the Governor to effect the exchange o

William O. Newman, of Metcalfe county, who

as made prisoner by John Morgan, while

arrested on a military warrant some time

The resolution was rejected, 38 to 20, on the

nce, and is now in some Northern prison.

anture our non-combatant citizens in order to

The files of both Houses have been cleared

f all important bills, and the clerks will have

passing the bill.

rguments were all convincing to the House,

ons has been upon the payment of the sol-

ormous frauds upon the rights of citizens

unt of a friend who volunteers, does that

ose a man is security to the amo

the securities of soldiers. This was int

valid objection that, under the former, in ma

o this was rejected a few days since, and it

adered against them in the

vote of 52 to 14.

ment, and, as the Senate afterwards concu

t was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Cl

tralize the advantage to your

the subject at length or at all.

t, your recreancy will be so glaring as half t Unquestionably such are the thoughts and tions of Kentucky. In the wide acclaim spired by the restoration of General McClel-, the voice of Kentucky is among the loudst and clearest. saying that the House had adopted th

> ture may prevent him from so redeemin his confidence that detraction herself shall wn it just. Our beloved country, already for mo

an an entire year involved in the most des erate struggle of modern times, is now pas-ng through a most eventful period. This period began with the Six Days before

It continued with the awful and sanguinary pulse of the enemy at Malvern Hill. Its next stage was the combination of the ree divisions of the Army of Virginia under stern but triumphant conflict with Jackon at Cedar Mountain.

The next was the timely and completely ccessful evacuation of the Peninsula, under over of Pope's manceuvres, and Pope's wonderfully fortunate retreat before the om Richmond.

The next was the almost simultan val of Pope's army at Manassas, and of Me-

The next was the fearful and fluctuating nggle between Pope and the entire reb my in the vicinity of Manassas, beginning Thursday of last week, and cor with alternate victories and reverses, until the rrival of McClellan's advance divisions aturday. The next was of course the gradual ma

of the two opposing armies, accompanied, a was to have been expected, by almost incessant fighting. The rebels having massed first mained at home attending to their business and acting like the good citizens. It was our forces have continued to fall back with ome necessary losses in so doing. The next was the further and nearly co Mr. Cochran, of Shelby, pointed out, how-ever, the absurdity of the bill-it professed

lay, between Fairfax and Alexandria. Meanwhile, the work which we anno ix weeks ago would be speedily undertaken f reconquering Kentucky and Tennessee, ha been actively begun, and so far, it must be ad

It is now manifest that we are at or ne

sult upon the Potomac for the simple reason hat the result has not vet been effected. So far from the army of the Potomac ha ng been defeated and routed, as some excited d absurd reporters would have us belie ve have the best reasons for believing that : ery large part of that army has not at al

We nevertheless feel that a critical co lict is now going on, and that we shall soo ount of the security, or whether it be able to announce results that will illuminate the land, and confirm the confidence of

ragic and thrilling, but we are no longer i elieve him from his responsibility for the ope and McClellan, and the placing of Mc Clellan at the head of the combined forces nstitute a turning symptom of the war and is prophetic of the slowly but surely re urning convalescence and complete recover and restoration of our afflicted country.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.-At noon yeste day the Legislature adjourned, in pursuance of its joint resolution, to meet again next Jan nary at the State Capital. All the business fects it has produced upon our local and State the laws, was completed. The routine of e last day of a session is generally ull and uninteresting, but we refer our reads to the report in another column, which at an average of \$43 75 per acre, and yet the will show what was done. Mr. Burnam, the ourning that body, addressed his fellow mem-

"On the 14th day of August last you wer his freebooter has agreed to exchange him or Jacob Hostetter, of Lexington, who was

now an Executive whose whole heart the Commonwealth, the Constitution of the Horses Mules Republic, and the preservation of the liberties grounds that a resolution embodying all its of the people. Meanwhile, a grand army of sential features had already been passed, and rebels have entered the State for conquest and is one offers an inducement for Morgan to subjugation. Clouds overhang the State. Wretched jackalls follow in the wake of the advancing lion, but let us not de-spair. To doubt the final crushing out of this causeless, wicked, and fiendish rebellion would be to doubt the courage and integrity of man and the just omnipotence of heaven folds are written the mottos of the republic, eam in triumph over all the borders of o impliment of electing him to the temporary cupation of the Speaker's Chair, and wishng the members a safe return to their homes, e pronounced the final order, and declared

in January, 1862. A PULL TOGETHER AND A STRONG PULL. atform of the Union and the Constitution. tion as the loyal men act on this bas

ive action during the recess. The Richmond correspondent of the harleston Mercury writes: "Our navy lifts ts head again. We hear of sundry iron-clad Southern ports in a state of forwardness. They may be now in a forward state, but the imate fate, judging from experience, will b

nuously advocate a compromise between the loval and the disloyal States. Very well we have all heard the U. S. Constitution poken of a thousand times as a compromis Even if the Government tolerate

The country has an undoubted right to e service of every able bodied citizen for its

smith, the rebel leader of the invaders of our

KENTUCKIANS!

I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in order that the property of citizens and non-combatants may be protected. I shall be compelled to procure subsistence for my troops among you, and this shall be paid for.

Kentuckians—We come not as invaders, but liberators. We invoke the spirit of your resolutions of 1798. We come to arouse you from the lethargy which enshrouds your free thought, and forebodes the political death of your State.

us. One of the loco

we come to test the truth of what we believ be a foul aspersion, that Kentuckians lingly join the attempt to subjugate us I to deprive us of our property, our liberty

st and clearest.

Heaven grant that neither the blunders of
thers in the past nor their imbecility in the your arms, and join with us in the Northern from our fair and sunny plains the Northern hordes who would deprive us of our liberty, that they may enjoy our substance.

Are we deceived? Can you treat us as enemies? Our hearts answer NO!

KIRBY SMITH,

Maior General C. S. A.

Smith says his principle is that governm Pope, his advance toward Richmond, and why is he here, and who asked him to come We have complained of no chains, and have But the truth peeps out when he sperate and rapid precipitation of the en-try to force us. Rebels! your appeals are vail re avalanche of the rebel army upon him Kentucky can and will treat you as enemies-

lete massing of our own forces on Wednes nitted, desperately prosecuted.

he acme of the period. We have, as yet, no official bulletin of the

een brought into action.

he world. True, the situation is unprecedented

ers substantially as follows:

mmoned to the State Capital by the procla-ation of the then Governor of Kentucky. Faithful to duty, you obeyed the call. Steadiy pursuing your obligations to the Common Ith and the nation, you have labored earestly for the passage of such laws as are re- of a million dollars in their value. quired by the necessities of the State and the late laws and requisitions of the Federal Government. Since you met, a great civil revolution has occurred. You have

ess will crown our exertions. Let there be a complete union of Union men on the sole o the same wise purpose speaks the Boston ost. "Unity among loyal men, as in the ays of the Revolution," says the Post, "in the noble labarum for a restored national auhority. If private letters from whole-souled if the warmest personal greetings m man whose hearts beat for country-if the strongest assurances from representatives of all parties—if such are sound data on which base opinion, then we should say that, since he Fall of Sumpter, there has not been in this community a more auspicious day. We ay auspicious, because as, what tends o a divided North is ruinous, so what ends to union is cheering; and these are ndications that public sentiment is crys paramount and momentous fact, that the miliary question makes the single practical issue Mr. Chilton's body had been pierced by five

efore the country at this time. In proporhey do their whole duty to their age." These are the sentiments and these the counsels to nspire and guide the nation in this strugglel
or the national existence. The union of all
erty, and Mr. Wm. C. Lucas was loser in the sum of fully \$1,500. Many other outrag nited strength, are the two things needed and to secure these all minor things should be cast promptly aside. Let us have a pull together, and a strong pull, and the pull will not

Louisville on a war footing is as selfssessed as she ever was on a footing of the epest peace. The calmness of determinaon and of conscious strength pervades her cets and sits upon the brows of her people. She is fully but tranquilly alive to the situaion and thoroughly resolved to continu aster of it. Louisville in this juncture demeans herself

at proclamation has been issued by Kirby

The army of the Confederate States ha again entered your territory under my com mand.

mand.

Let no one make you believe we come as invaders, to coerce your will, or to exercise control over your soil. Far from it. The principle we maintain is, that government detects its just powers from the consent of the governed. I shall enforce the strictest discipline, in or

reprive us of our property,

the dearest rights,
ome to strike off the chains which are
upon you. We call upon you to unit
ms, and join with us in hurling back
ar fair and sunny plains the Norther
who would deprive us of our liberty

Major General C. S. A. derives its just powers from the consent of the governed, and yet he wishes to force a government upon the people of Kentucky who have thrice rejected it. He offers to pay for what he steals, yet he will give nothing but worthless Confederate scrip. He says he comes not as an invader; then in the name of Heaven called upon him to strike off or unrivet none us to join the Confederacy and aid in hurling back the Federal forces. He wants us as allie in treason, and, if we will not volunteer, he will try to force us. Rebels! your appeals are vain the most fiendish of enemies; and when your hearts suggest to you that our State will ever join hands with those who are trying to over throw the government, the wish is but the futher to the thought

New Jersebest of atmicely, belonging to a many star precise of the consequently the rebels found it an easy matter to overcome the artillerists and capture the guns. At about the time the rebels arrived at the Junction, Gen. Dana's New Jersey brigade, which was stationed at the railroad bridge over Bull Run, acting upon orders previously received, were advancing to Manassas. The bridge is situated about five miles from the Junction, and, of course, as the brigade approached that place, they were surrounded by the rebels, and a great many tarrounded by the rebels, and a great many tarken prisoners. All the prisoners, however, taken at the Junction by Jackson were paroled on the following day, he doubtless considering that they might occasion him much trouble before he could get them safely into Richmond. THE REBELS MAKE A FORAY UPON BAGDAN ND SHELBYVILLE .- A number of reliable gen tlemen arrived in this city last evening from and, a station 12 miles this side of Frankon the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad,
ag lett that place at ten o'clock yesterday
ing. We learn from these gentlemen
four hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, unsommand of Col. Scott, arrived at Bagdad
fhursday, and spent several hours there,
y were received very cordially by the
laympathizers there, and were most hosbly entertained by them. Among those
y were prominent in showing them attenss were James Johnson, Charles W. LawHarvey Bohannon, James Bohannon (the
acher), and J. R. Hansbrough. The object
he rebels in visiting Bagdad was to interat the train from this city and obtain news,
in this attempt they failed, and
by passed their time in the vicinity in
rse-swapping, exchanging jaded horses for
sh ones. They proceeded to 'Squire Maader's, three and a half miles from Shelbylle and seven miles from Bagdad. They were
the very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depento very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depento very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depento very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depento very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depento very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depentor very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depentor very well armed, and had with them four
the rebels commenced their depentor very well armed, and had with them four
the relation of the burning cars, before the could get them safely into Richamond
Throm the Junction Jackson proceeded to the railroad bridge over Bull Run and destoryed it. The reflection of the burning cars, bridge, and building, could be seen distinctly at Warrenton Junction. The massed outling at Warrenton Junction. The massed to the railroad bridge over Bull Run and destoryed it. The relation of the burning cars, bridge over Bull Run and destoryed it. The relation of the relati Sagdad, a station 12 miles this side of Frankfort, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, having left that place at ten o'clock yesterday norning. We learn from these gentlemen that four hundred and fifty rebel cavalry, under command of Col. Scott, arrived at Bagdad on Thursday, and spent several hours there. They were received very cordially by the rebel sympathizers there, and were most hospitably entertained by them. Among those who were prominent in showing them attentions were James Johnson, Charles W. Lawson, Harvey Bohannon, James Bohannon (the preacher), and J. R. Hansbrough. The object of the rebels in visiting Bagdad was to inter-cept the train from this city and obtain news, but in this attempt they failed, and they passed their time in the vicinity in fresh ones. They proceeded to 'Squire Magruder's, three and a half miles from Shelhyville and seven miles from Bagdad. They were not very well armed, and had with them four Although the rebels commenced their depr ountain howitzers, with which they shelled mountain howitzers, with which they shelled dations early on Tuesday evening, it appears our forces from their position at Squire Magruder's, who retreated. By order of General the next morning, when Hooker's divi-and one brigade of Kearney's (Robinson and one brigade of Kearney's (Robinson's), the whole under command of Gen. Hooker, were sent from Warrenton Junction down the railroad, to meet and drive away the enemy. The ground in the vicinity of Bristor is undulating, thereby affording good points upon which to plant batteries, and also a fine protection for the men against the enemy's fire. Before reaching Bristor from the Warrenton side, the railroad is lined on each side by dense woods which fringe an open field of many hundred acres in extent. Along the skirt of these woods, Jackson had posted a portion of his force, while he held the remainder in reserve, and out of sight, behind the hills in the rear. He had two batteries of six pieces each, planted one on either side of the Jackson, a force of cavalry was sent round o cut off the rebel retreat, as a similar force was ordered to charge them through Shelbyille. The charge and the order to cut off the ebel retreat were not successfully executed, owever, and all but two of the party escaped. They, after firing upon and wounding a Lieuenant of Col Williams's Pennsylvania cay-

at Bagdad and in the vicinity of Shelbyville, and it would have required but a small force and but little effort to capture the entire command. They made their way back to Frankfort, however.

We have now had a year of invasion, and it will be profitable to inquire into the effects it has produced upon our local and State interests. The Auditor's Report for the year ending October 10, 1861, shows some remarkable statistical facts. There was an increase over the preceding year of 14,757 acres of lan subject to taxation in Jefferson county, valued entire increased valuation was but \$231,863 when at the average of the preceding year i would have amounted to about \$662,000. In town lots the number decreased 22, while the value decreased \$2,411,038. There was an in shot. The fight lasted from 3 to 5 o'clock. Hooker succeeded in forcing the rebels from their position and bivouacked at night on the battle-ground. Our casualties amounted to fifty killed and about one hundred and fifty wounded. The rebels left their dead and over one hundred of their wounded on the field. On Thursday morning, the bodies were buried by order of the Commanding General. Prisoners captured on this occasion agree in the statement that Jackson had a force of 30,000 men. They also state that he came to rease of 2,089 in the number of slaves, but decrease of over half a million dollars in thei aggregate value. So, too, while the decreas in the number of stores was but 20 there was a decrease of nearly three-quarte

depressing effects and decreases of valuation are exhibited throughout the State, as this tab will show : DECREASE FOR TAXATIO Total decrease in valuation.

alry, were captured by the Lieutenant alone,

who brought them back into the Federal lines.

ogether with their horses. The rebels seemed

to be exceedingly nervous during their stay

erty occured before Kentucky was invaded was the result of the mere pren war, and it will be well for those who sympo thize with the rebellion to consider how muc greater the decrease will be during the presen rear, when we are in an actual state of war

These, according to the Washington patches, are the words of the gallant Colonel Brodhead, of the First Michigan Cavalry, in the letter, all stained with blood, which h wrote while dying near the field of battle What a fearful impeachment to go up t

Surely, surely, the responsible authorities moved by appeals like this, must now, with remorseless energy, expel "imbecility" from the places it fills, and which it employs in conauthorities must do this, or they themselve will be held accountable; and justly. An im veyed to Alexandria. The medical supplies were placed in wagons. It will be interred if the property of the rebels occupying Warrenton Junction was not wholly unanticipated by Pope.

The hattles of Friday and Saturday took place upon the old Bull Run battle ground. On Friday the fight was on our right, which was held by Sigel in the morning, and in the afternoon and evening by Heintzelman. King's division had suffered considerably in the engagement the night previous, and was held in reserve, with the remainder of McDowell's him to remain. Imbecility is not a crime, but n times such as these the toleration of imbe cility is.

Let us have an end of this. Let not the eld quent blood-dyed words of Brodhead cry ou vain, lest the country, for whose life he laid down his own, should catch up the note, and reverberate it in tones of fiercest thunder Whatever the authorities may do, the country it is plain, will tolerate imbecility no longe The country is out of patience and sick a THREE UNION MEN ASSASSINATED .- When

the rebels took possession of Liberty, Casey county, on Monday last, they were fired upon

y some of the citizens. Subsequently thr

nion men were captured by th

Their names were Chilton, John Brown, and A. Huddleston. Mr. Chilton was a fugiti from Clinton county, as his loyalty had ren at Mt. Vernon, robbing the citizens and con mitting other excesses. Messes. J. L. & Wm

vere committed, at the contemplation of which

Union Men Captured by the Rebels. learn from gentlemen who arrived from Boyle ounty yesterday that the Hon. Joshua F. Bell Major A. G. Daniels, and Messrs, Sam. Warren Stephen G. Cloyd, and S. P. Barbee, of Boyle ounty, were captured by the rebels and carried off to Lexington for safe ke ping. Mr. Bell is held as a hostage for Lucius Desha and Mr Warren is held for Jones L. Adams, Desha and Adams being prisoners at Camp Chase The statement that Mr. Bell had been released

DEPARTURE OF THE REBELS FROM SHELBY

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RECEN MOVEMENT-JACKSON'S TACTICS AND HOA THEY WERE MET-DESPERATION OF TH REBELS. [Correspondence of the New York Times. Sunday, August 31, 1862.]

The commencement of the conflict now sending between the national and rebel force, nay be said to date from Tuesday, the 26th ast, upon the night of which day Stonewall ackson appeared with a large force at Brisser, where he destroyed about fifty cars and ro locomotives. He also tore up the railroad ack for some distance and burnt two bridges, he cars were on the way to Alexandria, having never a portion of General Booker's division to Warrenton Junction a few sections. smuch as we drove the enemy, although suffered severely in so doing. The rebe is must have been frightful, as our artillerist

red at excellent range.

At 3 P. M. the enemy changed tactics, and toved the major part of his force toward Mcrowell, who was on the left of the centre. At is point we had stationed three batteries apine's Fith Maine, of four pieces; Thomas New York, of six pieces; and Howe attery, of four pieces. For some reason, I secured and carried away. A few shells had been left in the cars, as the fragments of ragged iron found upon the ground testified. All the subsistence stores that he could conveniently dispose of were taken by Jackson. A half-dozen barrels of hard bread were discovered near the track, also a quantity of hams. At the Junction the rebels burned another bridge, tore up more railroad track, and also burned a large bakery and several small buildings in the immediate vicinity of the same. Half an hour before the rebels appeared Gen. Sturgis, who, with his brigade, had been guarding the Junction, was ordered to report with his force to Warrenton. When Gen. Sturgis had left the Junction, six pieces of artillery, belonging to a New Jersey battery, was left almost entirely unsupported, consequently the rebels found it was about to be inaugurated. The breaki of the line in the centre of course compel the right and left to fall back. If the mo-ment had been conducted systematically might have been well, but the fear of bei he last man seemed to seize the troops, hey made a rush for Centreville. Before r

I a breastwork at Centreville were the on-arrier sufficiently strong to keep back the props.

Durkness soon come on, and it being ascernined that the enemy was not rushing upon
hem with the celerity of lightning, the men
ecame calm and set about preparing somehing to eat. klin's entire corps had arrived two miles eyond Centreville when the stampede com-ienced. They drew up in line of battle at hat point and remained there during the

The battle of Saturday was a loss to us on account of mismanagement somewhere. Mc-Dowell is blamed by both officers and men for not standing firm upon the approach of the enemy. His men assert that they will not fight under him again.

Our forces have now fallen back to Centre-ville. Sumner's corps passed up from Alex-andria to-day. The road from Alexandria is lined with reinforcements. It is doubtless the cisive battle. All their available force is at Manassas. Prisoners state that Jackson, in an address to his men, told them that he would take Washington within eight days or sacrifice his whole army.

The Union and the rebel armies are now face to face with each other. It remains to be seen which side shall conquer. Our casualties in the two days' fight will probably amount to about five thousand killed and wounded.

Col. Korf arrived in Cincinnati, from ichmond, Kentucky, on Thursday night, the 12th, 16th, 55th, 66th, 69th, and 71st In. ana, and 96th Ohio regiments, who were paroled by the rebel General Kirby Smith. marched overland from Richmond to Mays ville, where they embarked on the steamer Emma and barges. Four hundred of our wounded were left at Richmond, with very poor accommodations. The Cincinnati Com-nercial learns from the men that Kirby's force was fifteen thousand strong, with twenty pieces of artillery. The rebels, especially the ennesseeans, were very poorly clothed, and arefooted. Col. K. had two horses shot under aim, one of which fell on him, breaking

ouple of his ribs. Not another military officer of any rads ought to be appointed from civil life. Though not much of a military man, we are quite enough of one to know this.

You can always know a rebel by sleepg in the same room with him. He invaria

are waged by more fiendish beings.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: HOPKINSVILLE, Sept. 1st, 1862. the statement that Jackson had a force of 30,000 men. They also state that he came to
Bristor on the road leading from Centreville to
Manassas Gap, and followed the same road on
his retreat. He commenced retiring from Mamassas Junction Thursday morning, burning
all the bridges that he crossed, including the
one over Bull Run. Kearney and Hooker
closely pursued, and did not stop until the rebels had been driven to Haymarket, and night
overshadowed the chase.

It was expected that the rebels would receive reinforcements from Richmond; but, in
order to detain the reinforcements as long as
possible, King's division was sent round to
Thoroughfare Gap to oppose the entrance of blankets. In some few instances they have paid Confederate scrip, though more often going in squads and robbing the merchants of hours were engaged with the rebel Longstreet, who was endeavoring to force his division through the Gap. The rebels were held in check for some hours, which was a great advantage to Pope, as he had an opportunity to march his troops and properly dispose them. The attempt of Jackson to come in upon our rear had evidently been anticipated by Pope for some days before the event actually happened. On Tuesday, the 26th, orders were issued for the troops to proceed to Manassas Junction, and on the same day the line of the Rappahannock was abandoned, with the exception of that portion near Fredericksburgh. Rappahannock was abandoned, with the exception of that portion near Fredericksburgh. During Tuesday night and all day Wednesthe supply and baggage trains were moving towards Manassas Junction, from which place they were sent to Centreville and subsequently to Fairfax Court House. They were at length concentrated in a valley just outside the limits of Centreville. Three locomotives and about one hundred and fifty cars loaded with the sick and wounded and medical supplies at Warrenton Junction, were waiting at that place for the burnt bridge to be reconstructed and the track relaid so that they might pass on to Alexandria. On Thursday, however, it was deemed advisable to transfer the sick and wounded who could not walk to ambulances, by which means they were conveyed to Alexandria. The medical supplies were placed in wagons. It will be interred

Lieutenant, a disgrace to his rank, and this cuthroat private, to assassinate, to murder Jones on the street, because he would not take their worthless serip, and open the door for them to steel and rob the house of goods. How long are we to endure this?

This law less band made every attempt to get the indictments found by the Grand Jury at the last term of the court for this county, but somebody had stolen them, too, and they could not get them, though they made several arrests and examinations. The civil processes of the county were taken from the officers and destroyed, and they themselves threatened with their lives for serving writs. destroyed, and they themselves threatened with their lives for serving writs.

At every call for troops by the State, Christian county has a bly responded, and sent her hardy sons to the field; and although her people are loyal by a majority (when her surrounding counties are disloyal), yet she has a large secesh population, and they composed of a majority of the young men. She has sent 700 good and loyal men to battle for her country. The flower hills of Donelson, and the bloody plains of Shiloh will attest their bravery; their bones lie bleaching there. After this gagement the night previous, and gagement the night previous and gagement the reserve, with the remainder of McDowell's corps.

Porter's corps arrived at Warrenton Junction from the Rappahannock on Thursday, and were ordered to proceed to the battle ground. They took a position on the road leading to Centreville. At the left of the road were stationed McDowell's and Banks's corps.

At daylight on Friday morning the fight was commenced by the rebels endeavoring to turn our right, or the troops under command of Sigel. They brought to bear a heavy artillery fire, and received in return one equally as energetic from us. Three times during the morning they advanced in mass upon Sigel, but were successfully resisted each time. The rebels had the choice of position, and had the advantage of us in that respect. They had woods for cover, and from the rising and falling of the ground could keep up a rapid and ing the ground could keep up a rapid and ing of the ground could k

those of Heiatzelman. In the afternoon the fight became desperate, the enemy seeming determined to force back our right. After his usual custom, Kearney was at the head of his column, cheering on his men, and throwing defiance at the rebels. Hooker was equally conspicuous, and fought—as he always fights—with the coolness, judgment, and daring of a brave man. The contest lasted an approximate estimate. Sigel took 800 prisoners and captured seven pieces of artillery.

The battle was renewed by us at 7 o'clock The nature was renewed by the attraction of our process was about the same as on the previous ag; Heintzelman held the extreme right; orter and McDowell the centre, and Banks he extreme left. Sigel was held in reserve in he rear of Porter's cops. The fight was sustined on our part by Porter's force until afteroon when the enemy cencentrated his entire toon when the enemy cencentrated his entire toon when the enemy cencentrated his entire toon when the enemy cencentrated his entire to be dience. Gentlemen, can you assistent when the content of the content

he journals written up by the proposed hour honesty and integrity. These arguments should not be allowed to have any influence on the trial The condition of the finances of Ken of a traitor when he is arraigned to decide they were in the act of joining. Not findin whether he ought to exercise the rights of citizenship, or has forfeited them. Just such management as we have seen in Southern Ken-this.

Mr. Hardin at Greensburg, they fled precipitately, and have no doubt joined Morgan ere this. tucky at the present juncture, and the ways and means for obtaining the unusual supplies I fought manfully, and now die fearles The old flag will triumph yet. The soldie will gild its folds, polluted by imbecility an He agrees strictly with Mr. Maso d Mr. Breckinridge. untry." After thanking the House for the of money for carrying on the war, are su The report that Gen. McClellan ha of the deepest interest and importance. Har tucky has indicated to the weakened Union men that the side against government was the safe side. If a man has been arrested, and again been reinstated as Commander-in-Chief of the army in Virginia was received in our ison Taylor, Esq., the able chairman of the ouse Committee, which constitutes him the our citizens efficient when their active servi-Chancellor of our State Exchequer, recently the House adjourned till the second Tuesday to some boy, to encourage his enlistsserted that the banks have plenty of money demonstrations, which show that he has wor the hearts of every Kentuckian that spirit of ment in the rebel army, and taken the confidence of the people, and that they bravery which constitutes the germ of the all the part which he could while look upon him as the man to successfully opwhich generally they were anxious to loan to the State, and that the supply of money in pri-The St. Louis Republican sums up the duty of loyal men in terms which all loyal men raigns! the rebels were in power under their Provi- pose the rebel armies now before Washington vate hands was larger than ever before. When our State was first invaded, and the Military nal Government, or supported by invading MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS .- We learn from an ragement of Home Gu will applaud. "It is," our contemporary says, "to concentrate the popular sentiment upon a Confederate troops, he is now very sorry and Board created, they were authorized by ve excellent source that John Morgan's cavalry nitent, and with the mixture of a few crocotion that invasion must be repelled from the State by every energy and by the use of men was born and raised, and where he expects to rious acts to borrow four millions of dollars to the number of two thousand men, were a ingle issue-that of the Union and the Con-They used that authority so far as to obtain dile tears will whine and say this is where he tution, which is the President's platform in Perryville at ten o'clock yesterday morning \$1,188,000 for military purposes, and the banks paid \$607,000, which was Kentucky's quota of Despatches from Morgan to Kirby Smith this crisis—and take in nothing else to divide and distract our efforts. Then let us strike and to sacrifice its noblest defenders. The live, and he wants to do what is right; such which were seized near Lebanon, disclose Morgan's intention to unite his forces with a traitor is regarded as "a good fellow" in the estimation of the milk-and-water Union men, he direct tax. Of the first sum the Federal physical and not mere ink and paper blows-Fovernment has reimbursed to the State those of Smith at Lexington or in that vicinity attack, pursue, and destroy the enemy with and, as things have been managed, is in no sort of danger whatever. This ought not to be. 3751,000, and consequently yet owes it \$437, minie bullets, and not the "paper bullets of the becile in place may work as much evil as a One of the new iron clads building by 000. Of the four millions, only \$1,795,000 have been borrowed, which leaves \$2,205,000 of the brain"—prosecute vigorous war, not with the fanatical canons of Phillips, Garrison, and guilt of his acts rests chiefly or alone on those the Navy Department is to be called the Sham rock. Let us have the Rose and the Thistle The selfish ought to be made to feel that the safe side is on the side of the Government, original military fund subject to the use of the Governor, to whom all the powers Greeley, but with the canons of Parrott, Dahlgren, and Rodney—and glorious sucand this can be done only by dealing also, as a compliment to the adopted citizens of the Military Board have been transferred feel that there is a power in the Government

These figures look alarmingly large to our tax payers, but our State must eventually pay he sion? According to their favorite civil leader they "are bound to acquiesce." These are his proportionate share of the entire war debt, wither by direct taxation or by a continuation of the tax law of the present Congress for ong series of years. At present, however all the moneys paid by our State for war pur oses are but temporary loans to support th overnment in its period of need, and will be repaid at a convenient time, though Ken-ucky, fortunately, can afford to be liberal as the extension of that time. The Legisla

The Government and the laws of the United

downward. Wendell Phillips's treasonable speeches i Boston, why do the people? Are there no

are has invested the Governor with amplunthority to borrow any sum he may required there will be no difficulty in obtaining We must regard it as fortunate that the bank assistance of the State, for were the gonds of Kentucky to be thrown in any large mount upon the market the effect would b to depreciate the value of our old issues, while the new ones could not be negotiated except by the payment of a very heavy dis-count upon their face. The adjournment of he Legislature will have no bearing on the caution which prudence could suggest has een adopted for disembarrassing the execuneed to be a long one.

gallantly and becomingly. the service of every and country that the draft had left Sue defence. It is upon this principle that the draft Frankfort, hens in Boston that lay rotten eggs for emer

upon ten thousand dollars bond is erroneou

ILLE.-We learn by telegraph from Eminence at a late hour last night that the rebel cavalry had left Shelbyville, going in the direct

to our foes, who are rebels against the best interests of mankind, that this army shall enter the capital of the so-called Confederacy, that our national Constitution shall prevail, and that the Union, which alone can it sure internal peace and external security to each Stale, must and shall be preserved.

GEO. B. McCLELLA.N. rebel dead and wounded had all been disposed of, and not a single vestige of sick, killed of wounded remained on the field. Even the straggling soldiers did not know where they had been taken to. They were evidently buried secretly in the night by negroes, for occasionally in a deep revine 1 came across mounds sometimes 10 or 15 feet square, where their victims had been secreted from the gaze of their own men.

Such is the purpose and the spirit which an mates the chief of the Army of Virgin ia. They are worthy of the cause and of the ms n. The Benicia Boy is doing a big spaniness in England. We wish he would throw away his gloves and knock down every

Has Vicksburg any wells? If not, he cople will have to go pretty far for water to into their whisky, when the Mississipp shall betake itself to the cut-off.

Poindexter's guerillas in Missouri hav can be left.

DG Officers and soldiers who can't figh without whisky fight badly with it.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK The steamship City of New York, from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown on the 28th of August, passed here this morning, and was coarded by the News yacht. She brings three lays later passes.

Gen. Hill and Longstreet were known to be in force some distance towards Washington from the battle-field of Saturday, and as a reconnoissance to the front had revealed an anticipated movement in the same direction by the enemy, the Army of Virginia commenced retiring towards Fairfax Court House on Monday at 9 o'clock, Reno's division leading and McDowell's corps falling in. As Reno's division was pursuing its line of march, and when within 1½ miles of Fairfax, a heavy volley from a force of riflemen came pouring in upon them from the woods to the right of the road. This occurred at four. The rebel force was a detachment from Gen. Hill's division, and was commanded by Gen. Staart. The volley boarded by the News yacht. She brings three days later news.
The United States frigate Tuscarora put into Falmouth on the 23d of August and was ordered to leave in twenty-four hours. She sought permission to remain and repair her damages, she being reported leaky. The authorities referred her Captain to the Ministers, but it is said the Captain declined to make any application in that quarter. She was allowed to remain while one of his officers went to London, but she was ordered to leave on his return without repairs and without coal.

Great Britain.—The English journals have try little to say on American affairs. The London Times sarcastically refers to General McClellan's strictures on the allies on the conduct of the war in the Crimea, and asks how was almost entirely received by Gen. Steven origade, composed of the 28th Massachusett th Michigan, 50th Pennsylvania, 105th Penn ylvania, and 46th New York. Reno an before them with great slaughter. While thus charging General Stevens was hit with a minnie ball and instantly killed, but not until the enemy had been routed.

Capt. Stevens, the son of the General, was also wounded in the hand. Kearney's batter-ies now opened on the rebel forces, causing great havoe among them. Skirmishing was kept up for about three hours when the enemy retired and the train passed on. The enemy's loss was beavy.

. H. as a most signal discomfiture to Ger The Landon Morning Herald denounces the continued violations of the laws of nation by the United States Navy and complains of the laws of

I military, were being more were from wo of the Italian eventualities.

Italy.—Garibaldi and a portion of his folsess got away from Catania in two steaming, in Calabria. The naval commanders off tania had been arrested for permitting their parture. The royal authorities reentered atania and captured 800 Garibaldians. departure. The royal authorities reenterse Catania and captured 800 Garibaldians.

The Neapolitan provinces were declared to be in a state of siege. There was great excitement in Calabria. Several towns had promounced in favor of Garibaldi.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5, 7 P. M.
A bridge of boats is being built across the
blio at the foot of Walnut street, and will
se completed to-night.
An order was issued this moraing compellall citizens to be in their houses at nir obk P. M.

Troops continue to pour into the city Among the arrivals this afternoon was the 13th regiment of regulars. Gunboats are constantly patrolling the rive for miles above and below.

Washington, Sept. 4, 11 P. M.

The quiet of the city still continues. No one seems bold enough to manufacture an exciting rumor. There is no disagreement whatever in site belief that the rebels are extending their lines into the Valler, of Viceping with a picture. lines into the Valley of Virginia with a view to cross into Maryland.
In front of our army to-day, six or eight

In front of our army to-day, six or eight miles distant from our most advanced outpost, clouds of dust and other appearances indicate activity among the enemy. The sound of cannon a short time serves to confirm this. Whatever may be the fact, no damage whatever has resulted.

It appears from a private letter that our troops have been withdrawn from Acquia Creek—if not altogether, at least in part. The stores have been placed beyond the probability of falling into the hands of the enemy. Five or six ganboats are, at the last accounts, lying in that vicinity. waterier the receis still occupy Lexington or not.

A train of twelve wagons was captured twelve miles from Cincinnati this morning.

A large number of negroes are being sent across the river to work on the fortifications.

The American of this city publishes the following special despatch in its evening edition:

Washington, Sept. 3.—The enthusiasm of the army on hearing of the appointment of General McClellan to command is represented as widely enthusiastic. They are now ready to turn back and meet the enemy at once. This feeling extends throughout the whole army of Virginia, and even the sick and wounded join in the general rejoicing. There is no panic here. All pow is confidence and security. at vicinity.

The rebels do not occupy Fredericksbuwith any force, as the troops designed to ho hat town have been sent forward to augment

Jackson's forces.

The citizens are performing guard duty.

A gybel prisoner now here, whose relation reside here, represents that the slaughter of the enemy in the recent battles was extremel heavy, and estimates the numbers far greate than the exaggerated losses upon our side.

A rebel mail recently captured in the vicinit of Fredericksburg confirms the report of the enemy's losses, especially among the officer including Gen. Ewell.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 5.
The following general order has been issued.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, {
INDIANAPOLIS, September 5.}
In order to repel invasion and insure the public safety, it is hereby ordered that all able bodied white male citizens between the area of eighteen and former. public safety, it is hereby ordered that all able bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, who reside in the counties bordering on the Ohio river, in this State, immediately, upon receiving notice of this order, shall meet at their respective place of holding elections in their respective townships, towns, or wards, and form themselyes into military companies for military duty, of not exceeding 100 persons to each company, elect officers, and report by proper rolls to the Coloneis of the Indiana Legion in their respective districts, or, in his absence, to the meet officer in rank. The members of said companies will immediately arm and equip themselves with such arms and equipments as they can procure, and will prepare themselves by discipline and drill for active service with the least possible delay.

All places of business except drug stores, telegraph offices, and postoffices will be closed in the several towns and cities in said border counties at 3 o'clock P. M. each day, and the members of companies organized as aforessaid

menters of companies organized as aforesaid are required to meet together at that hour and perfect themselves in military knowledge by drill for not less than two bours daily.

Companies formed in townships outside of towns are requested to assemble on each Sutarday at 1 o clock P. M. armed and equipped as far as possible and at such other times as the Colonel or commanding officer of the Legion in the county may direct, at the usual places of holding elections, and engage in drill during the afternoon of said day.

The usual rules and regulations governing military companies will be observed and enforced. All persons liable to military duty as above provided will be held to a strict observance of these orders, and the Colonel or other officer of the Legion who may be in command is charged with their faithful execution.

All citizens who may be able to do military daty who are over forty-five and under eighteen are enressly requested to unite and act with the companies heretofore authorized.

The citizens of the other counties not bordering on the Ohio River are requested to form companies in the manner above provided, and menter tendarly for delia. members of companies organized as aforesaid are required to meet together at that hour and

dering on the Ohio River are requested to form companies in the manner above provided, and meet regularly for drill.

Should occasion require troops to be called out to repel invasion or for other duty the company organized in each county will be under the command of the ranking officer of the Legion of their county, and at all other times they will be subject to his control unless otherwise ordered by a superior officer.

These orders will be continued in force until suspended by this department, of which public notice will be given.

[Signed]

These orderes will be continued in force until suspended by this department, of which public notice will be given.

[Signed] Washissoros, Sept. 5.

The following is growed from newspapers and private some contended from newspapers and private some force this contended from newspapers and private some force the solitor of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting the product of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the topic of person and private some contended from newspapers and private some force this succession. The following is successful to the color of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the object of the last some stores which have failed in the head of contended from newspapers and private some force this successful to the color of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the private force which and the color of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the privation of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the privation of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the privation of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the privation of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the privation of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Marting from the privation of the 2d Maine, who commanded the private from the privation of the 2d Maine, who commanded Suspended by this department, of which public notice will be given.

[Signed]

O. P. MORTON,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Washington, Sept. 5,

The following is gathered from newspapers and private sources: It is believed the rebels have crossed in some force this side of the Point of Rocks, and subsequently for the most part recrossed into Virginia as though hestitating to make the experiment of getting a lodgment in Maryland. The rebels have thrown shells across the river at eanal boat, &c., which did no damage. A man, professing to have made his escape from Leesburg Wednesday, reports Jackson had entered Leesburg with his troops and was pushing towards Harper's Ferry and Longstreet was marching in the same direction. The rebels are well supplied with artiflery.

Most of the Union people about Winchester and Leesburg had made their escape into Maryland. Others were captured by their rebel neighbors while making the attempt and were thrown into prison.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence that Jackson was marching towards Leesburg, flags were displayed by many of the inhabitants in token of joy at his coming.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 2.

Poindexter, the notorious rebel leader of guerilla bands in Missouri, was caught las night on North Missouri railroad, twelty mile from Hudson, asleep in a house. He is condemned as a spy and will suffer death. [Tribune's Correspondence.]

Gen. Reno was despatched by roje to Farma Court House. It was also deemed prudent to commence the evacuation of Centreville to vover our base of operations. Inasmuch as Gen. Hill and Longstreet were known to be

loss was heavy.
[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

er officers reports any mat point.

Gen. Blythe, at Evansville, has called out he Indiana Legion, and is arming the cit ens along the border.

CINCINNATI, September 3.

CINCINNATI, September 3.

CHAGINATI, Sept. 4—10 A. M. Active military preparations continue. A business still suspended excepting butcher provision dealers, and bakers.

Kirby Smith's forces were reported yestellay at Lexington, Versailles, and Georgetow

The position is a good one for an advana upon either Cincinnati or Louisville. Tro

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2

rhole front, during which we lost two of our esset Generals and other valuable officers. It is stated that it was Hooker's brigade which rove the rebels back, but this mile of skirnishing was attended by great loss of life.

The works for the defence of Washington was greated and are manned by experience.

The city to-night was in a state of great extement, and not without cause. Last night

Vesterday at four P. M., there was considerable fighting between Fairfax Court-house and the intermediate space towards Washington. The rear guard consisted, it is said, of Hooker's and Fitch John Porter's divisions, who did effective service in keeping the enemy in check, as our troops were moving into the fortifications protecting this city on the Virginia side. As to the report of the Chain Bridge being destroyed, it is sufficient to say that several days ago the planks were removed by our authorities as a preventive measure, and the city is comparatively free to-day from excitement. Washington, Sept. 3.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.
Affairs wear a more hopeful aspect to-day, and much greater confidence is felt.
There has been no battle since Monday.
The fight was a desperate one, and took The fight was a desperate one, and took place in a drenching rain, resulting in a substantial success. The movement of the enemy was repulsed. It was their old game of getting between Pope and Washington, which utterly failed, and the enemy has not been heard from offensively since.

The Rotunda of the Capitol, the Halls of the Senate and House of Representatives, and corridors, have been hastily converted into hospitals, cots and beds being placed in every available place. No patients have yet been admitted.

Major Gen. McClellan has, to-day, re-estabshed his headquarters in the building in rennsylvania Avenue, opposite the State De-artment, occupied by him for the same par-ose, before the departure of the Army of the

Indianapolis, Sept. 27.

Lient.-Col. Farran, of the 78th Indiana, arrived here this evening, with 225 of his men, who were recently captured at Uniontown, Kentucky, by R. Johnson, the guerilla. They were attacked by 750 men, and, after a fight of about an hour and a half, were surrounded and forced to surrender. They were immediately paroled and allowed to depart.

Col. Shackelford, who was at Morganfield, learning of the attack, immediately started in pursuit, but Johnson abandoned Union, and his forces scattered in every direction. We killed several and wounded a few. Parties of our cavalry are still unhurt wherever we can hear of them. their victims mu been of their victims mu been of their own men.

On Monday morning intelligence was received at headquarters that the divisions of Hill and Longstreet intended to appear on our right in force and cut off our supply trains. To prevent this consummation, the division of Gen. Reno was despatched by Pope to Fairfax Court House. It was also deemed prudent to

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4, 7 P. M. CINCINSATI, Sept. 4, 447. M.
There is no alarm here now. Proffers of
rmed men have been received and accepted
rom a large number of towns in Ohio and Inliana. Troops will arrive in large number o-night and to-morrow.

[Special to the Missouri Democrat.] MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.
The Grenada Appeal of the 27th says the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confederate gunboats; that Baton Rouge has been evacuated by the Federals and the forces taken to New Orleans to defend that place. When our forces left Baton Rouge they read; the weeking with the state of the same than the force of the same than the sa y took the machinery in the penitentiary fafter setting loose all the convicts, received

they took the machinery in the penitentiary, and after setting loose all the convicts, received them into the army.

A despatch in the Grenada Appeal of the 29th, dated Bayon Sara, 25th, says the Federal steamer Essex arrived here on Saturday and shelled the town on Sunday morning with sut doing any damage. They then landed two boat loads of troops and set fire to the town. All the houses on the levee were burned except two. After firing the front of the town they went around pillaging all houses that were not burned.

While doing this some of the Pelicans fired upon them, but with what effect is not known. They then returned to their boats and steamed down the river, and are supposed to have gone down the river for reinforcements to destroy St. Francesville. Fort Hudson is being fortified by the rebels, so says a Vicksburg citizen.

Washington, Sept. 4.

Colonel Berdan is not so badly wounded as at first supposed. He was stunned and his left shoulder blade badly bruised by a piece of a shell, but he is still on duty with his regiment. The city maintains its caluness.

hat Gen. Lee was slightly wounded yesterday in the hand by the accidental discharge of his

[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.

Advices from Western Keutucky state that the guerilla Johnson, who made the raid upon the hospitals and sick soldiers at Newburn, Indiana, some weeks since, has captured Uniontown and about 300 of our men, belonging to the 78th Indiana. Capt. Howard, of Parke county, was killed. It is feared that Johnson will capture Henderson, and attempt to cross to Indiana.

The steamer Sue Eaves was attacked at Lock No. 1, on Green river, yesterday. Her stores were destroyed and she turned back. Her officers report a large number of rebels at that point. vn pistol.

Reports have reached here from time to Reports have reached here from time to ime of certain regiments having been nearly annihilated when in the lapse of a few days the umors prove groundless, the reappearance of numerons stragglers being the best refuta-ion of these reports.

Washington, Sept. 4.
The work of getting the army into good position has been accomplished with entire success, so well conducted has been the process of alling back from Centreville to its present position of defence and perfect security that not one army wagon was lost on the route. Everything was carried through in the most systematic manner.

Regiments from camps and companies from the interior towns are arriving all afternoon. The military authorities are very active.

At six o'clock on Tuesday morning the rebels occupied Lexington, six thousand strong, Railroad and telegraphic communication is re-established to Paris.

This afternoon a reconnotiering engine proceeded to within ten miles of Lexington where they found a burnt bridge. It is not known whether the rebels still occupy Lexington or not. s reported, removed several days ago, was day made use of for military purposes, thus illitating intercourse between Virginia and ryland. It has been stated that a number

A gentleman who arrived from Fredericksarg last night reports that the destruction of
ridges over the Rappahannock at that place
ras completed by our froops before they all
vacuated. The wire bridge, passable only for
oot passengers and light teams, having only
seen partially injured, has since been repaired
by the citizens. Scott's foundery, he reprecents, was not blown up as reported, although
sowder was placed there for that purpose.

Indianapolis, Sept. 4.

The 'report telegraphed to the Chicago
Times last night that Gov. Morton favored the
evacuation of Kentucky is entirely false. Gov.
Morton is and has been opposed to evacuating
any part of the interior of Kentucky. Troops
are being sent forward from here to Cincinnati
and Louisville as rapidly as possible. Two
regiments leave to morroy morning, and more
will follow daily. A gupboat has been ordered to ply on the Ohio river between Louisville
and the mouth of the Wabash river.

Harishure, Pa., Sept. 4. is no panic here. All goy is confidence and security.

A previous despatch mentioned that Stonewall Jackson was marching on Baltimore via Leesburg. The following is the report as published in the Inquirer:

"We have a report that Jackson is on his way to Baltimore via Leesburg with 40,000 men, and that he intends crossing at or near Edwards' Ferry."

The despatch telegraphed from here that the New York Tribune had been ordered to be closed had no foundation. In fact the statement was made with no other purpose than to appease the mob.

Active military preparations continue. All

lamation:
Whereas, In the present condition of affairs it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence—
Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be destributed to organizations that are formed agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended that in order to give due opportunies for drill and instruction.

upon either Cincinnati or Louisville. Trocontinue to arrive rapidly.

One P, M.—The Paris operator evacua
his office at sleven o clock this morning,
porting the rebet intention at headquart
says the rebets are in force sixteen gibes from
this city. There is great excitement in
Citizens are being rapidly armed and hurr
across the river.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

NASHYLLLE, Sent. 2 ons of that act.
It is further recommended that in order to rive due opportunies for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, so that all persons employed therein may after that hour be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but their safety requires that they should do so, and it is in their behalf I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and arge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this 4th day of September, 1862, and of the Commonwealth the 87th.

Re the Covernor. Reports, coming from reliable sources, state that Forrest and his entire force was taken last night at Alexandria, near Lebanon. Expeditions started from McMinnville, Murfreesboro, and Lebanon for the purpose and simultaneously attacked him.

[Tribune's Despatch.]

[Tribune's Despatch.]

Washingron, Sept. 3.

There is high authority for saying that the Government will immediately institute en quiries into the causes of certain recent events it is believed whoeyer is found to blame Major General or Brigadier, will be punished The Hon. Jos. Holt, of Ky., has been appointed Judge Advocate General, an office created at the last session of Congress.

[Horald's Despatch.] ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.

ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.

Washington, Sept. 4.

All prisoners of war taken by the United States forces and paroled, and now within the military department of Washington are required to report immediately at General Wadsworth's headquarters. This is supposed to be with a view to their exchange.

Newark, N. J., Sept. 4.

The body of Major General Philip Kearney arrived in this city at an early hour this morning in charge of the officers of his staff. His death has cast a feeling of gloom over the city. All the flags are at half mast and the deepest regret is everywhere manifested for the death of this brave, gallant, fearless, and accomplished soldier.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4. created at the last session af Congress.
[Herald's Despatch.]
Immediately after accepting the chief con
mand of all the Union forces in Virginia ar
the neighborhood of Washington, Gener
McCleilan proceeded to inspect the troops ar
fortifications on the other side of the river. fortifications on the other side of the river This duty occupied him until after midn last night. His reception by the officers soldiers was marked by the most unboun sidiers was marked by the most unbounded enthusiasm.

The rebel force under the five Generals—Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill, and Smithdon on number less than 215,000 at the present time. A gentleman just from the rebel camp states that Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill are now consolidated at Manassas, while Smith is marching with a column 30,000 strong on Fredericksburg.

Gen. Butterfield, in the battle of Saturday, commanded that portion of Morrell's division which took part in the engagement. General Morrell was with General Griffin's brigade, which took no part in the fight. Colonel Weeks, of the 24th New York, who commanded General Butterfield's brigade, was shot through both legs. Colonel Roberts, of the 24 Maine, who commanded General Martindale's brigade, had his horse shot under him.

Mr. Dennis military control of the control of the commander of the commander of the commanded General Martindale's brigade, had his horse shot under him.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.

The State Democratic Committee met here vesterday and declared unanimously to sustain the President in all strictly constitutional duties. About one thousand persons are said to have been in attendance.

Washington, Sept. 4, P. M. Conflicting and exaggerated accounts of re-cent events still form the topic of general con-versation. Many of the statements are alto

Washington, Sept. 4. Washington correspondent ays Captain Samuel Phillips Lee has been ap-pointed Acting Rear Admiral, and assigned o the North Atlantic blockading squadron in lace of Admiral Goldsborough, relieved at

place of Admiral Goldsborough, relieved at his own request. Gen. Blenker has been given an indefinite leave of absence, and his staff has been mustered out of service. Some of those who were most influential in bringing about the confirmation of Gen. Blenker by the Senate on the evening of the adjournment were urgent to have him retired from active service.

The first accurate report was made at the Surgeon General's office to-day, of the number of men killed in the recent battles. The report includes the wounded in the fight of Wednesday night at Bristow's Station, up to the fight beyond Fairfax court-house on Monday evening. The whole number reported as

he battle-field.

[Herald's Dispatch.]

An officer of Sigel's staff says the battle of Bull Run on Saturday began with heavy firin rom artillery on both sides, in front of Ger Sigel's division or corps. The effect of the ring from Gen. Sigel's batteries was terribled. winnows in their ranks. This is proved to be so from the fact that shortly after a temporary cessation of our fire in Sigel's line, long afte the Confederate batteries had been silenced the rebel General Jackson sent two staff officer with white flags to seek permission to bury his dead; this permission was granted.

The rebel officers who delivered up the body of Gen. Stevens under a flag of truce state that the flag which he bore when he received the fatal shot was grasped in his right hand and fallen over his head. The manner of Gen. Kearney's death was also ascertained Gen. Kearney's death was also ascertained.

Gen. Kearney's death was also ascertaine The general rode into a piece of woods to

antly.

Gen. Sigel arrived here to-day and on h
ppearance at the hotel was warmly welcome
y his friends. Gen. Carl Schurz is also here
t is publicly denied that Sigel has lost an runs.

We have New Orleans papers to the 28th ult.
We have New Orleans papers to the 28th ult.
out they contain no news of importance. The
vacuation of Baton Rouge has been safely efected and the troops are encamped at Carroll
on. The weather was unusually hot but th

The weather was unusually not but the try continued healthy. The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 3d states despatch from Gen. Kelly, dated the 2d inst, uys he was attacked by the rebel guerillas ennings and Inmboden, the same who made to raid on Buchanan and Weston, and that he feated them, killing and capturing several f their number. their number.
The rebel Governor of Virginia has issued roclamation calling for a State force of 10,00 ten to be formed into a division and place nder the command of Floyd.

The citizens' committee of 150 have resolved or recommend the city government to offer a sounty of \$200 for each accepted recruit to fill he quota of the city for three years service and \$100 to recruits for nine months.

Washingrov Santon

Washington, September 5. From careful calculations it is believed th

From careful calculations it is believed that the entire number of wounded in the recent battles will not exceed six thousand killed, and one or two thousand prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of the officers, have been paroled.

Washington, September 5.

Wm. Emery, connected with the Quartermaster's department, who went down with other clerks to aid the wounded, and who left Centreville on Wednesday afternoon, says that, in conversation with rebel soldiers, he found them, with one exception, a Texan, expressing a wish that the war was over, and that they were back again under the dear old lag. With the officers, however, it was different. On Tuesday Mr. Emery saw a largs rebel force going in the direction of Leesburg We learn that the rebels had a corps of un

The General Hospital at Alexandria c tains 1,567 wounded soldiers. Contrabands the number of 200 or 300 arrived there froit be vicinity of Fredericksburg. Large numbers of wounded from the recent battles contracts or the state of the sta

bers of wounded from the recent and the tinue to arrive here.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 5.

Hon. James F. Simmons resigned his seat in the United States Senate this morning. The General Assembly elected Lieut. Gov. Greene Arnold to full his place for the remainder of the term, which expires on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Arnold received seventy-one out of eighty-St. Louis, September 5.

Conductor Woodall made a reconnector conductor sterday with an engine on the Kentucky ntral railroad. He proceeded to a point tei les north of Cynthiana, when he discovered ites north of Cynthana, when he anscovered ree men, who, upon being hailed, said they longed to a Georgia regiment. He after-urds discovered their camp, but it was so lden by the bushes that he could not make

hidden by the bushes that he could not make out their numbers.

A despatch from Falmouth at 1 o'clock this merining says that scouts report the rebels within four miles of that place with artillery. A despatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says Spencer, Roan county, Va., surrendered to Jenkins. Col. Rathbone's command was taken prisoners. On Wednesday Jenkins entered Ravenswood, Va., and Wednesday véphingi he grassed the Ohio at Buffington's Island and came down to Racine, Ohio, killed one man, wounded two, and stole twelve horses. He then recrossed the river at Wolfe's Buff and encamped for the night. The people were rising to resist further ight. The people were rising to resist furth

nilitary companies at Gallipolis say the con-ending forces are now in sight of each other. the enemy is said to be 900 strong. A battle ras imminent.

Washington, Sept. 5.

The Treashry Department issues very little more of the new currency than enough to fill the place of the old demand notes so fist as it retires them, probably not more than \$10,000,000, within the last three months, over and above the amount retired.

Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, and Mr. Maynard from Tennessee, are here to confer with the Executive as to steps that must be taken to get rid of rebels.

Thursday evening the rebels appeared in force at Falls Church and drove in our pickets, using artillery. A wagon train fell into their sing artillery. A wagon train fell into thei ands but they did not succeed in getting i

NEW York, Sept. 6.
The Herald's despatch from Suffolk says a letachment of Dodge's New York mounted itles was despatched upon a scout on Monday under the command of Major Wheeler. The rty proceeded about thirty-five miles from at place, and when about twelve miles west nat place, aim when along t werty pines we of South Mills they came across a company of cebels on their way towards Richmond. Majo Wheeler made such a disposition of his fore hat he succeeded in capturing the whol sommand, consisting of two commissione officers and one hundred and eleven private und twenty-eight wagons.

Character Sout 6 P. M.

CINCINATI, Sept. 6, P. M.
The Evening Times has information that
Stevenson, Alabama, was attacked, but the
memy was repulsed with great lass.
Athens, Alabama, has been burned by our

roops.

Bragg has left Chattanooga, and is advanc-ng on Nashville. The city is greatly excited his afternoon over the numerous rumors in rculation as to the near approach of the enmy,
To-night, the rebels are reported in force at
Williamstown, about thirty miles distant, on
the Georgetown turnpike. Gallipolis, O., Sept. 6.

Gallipolic.

Gallipolic.

Gallipolic.

Gallipolic.

A reconnoissance was made to-day, thirteen miles up the Kanawha river.

Jenkins is camped at Buffalo to-night, 1,500 strong. A regiment of infantry of 1,200 others, poorly armed, is said to be following, and expected to join him at Buffalo to-night. They are stripping the country of horses. Their object is evidently to cut off communication with the Kanawha division. They parole all prisoners taken. Paroled prisoners say Jalphins reports his brigade to number 3,000.

The militia of Gallia county were out today, numbering 2,700. Company and regimental organizations were effected and field officers elected.

About one-half of the militia are armed,

mental organizations were effected and field officers elected.

About one-half of the militia are armed, and very little fear is entertained of a raid on this place. We are well prepared for them, and mean fight.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.

Farmers from the upper part of Montgomery county, Maryland, who arrived here early to-day, report that heavy firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Nolan's Ferry. They also confirm the rumor that the rebels yesterday crossed the river this side of Point of Rocks. They did not venture any considerabe distance from the river. The force consisted of a battalion of cayalry and four pieces of artillery. After remaining a short time they re-crossed. rithery. Arter remains the rebels, in strong force, ce-crossed.

There is no doubt the rebels, in strong force, are posted at several points on the opposite shores. Considerable bodies of rebel infantry were plainly visible from this side during the day, and the camp fires at night indicated the presence of a larger force of rebels than was at first supposed.

WAR DEP'T, ADJ'T-GEN'S OFFICE, WARRINGTON, SOPT. 5.

General Orders, No. 125.

The following officers are, by direction of the President, dismissed from the service of the President, dismissed from the service of of the President, dismissed from the service of the United States for being absent without proper leave from their respective commands, while the armies to which the belonged, are fighting the enemy in the field: Capt. Thora-ton Smith, Assistant Quartermaster of Volun-teers; Lieut. Simpson, of the Ninety-Ninth Pennsylvnia; Capt. E. Vallentine, A. D. C.; Lieut. J. L. Chistopher, A. D. C.; Capt. J. V. Patten, Seventy-third Ohio; Maj. G. C. Aus-tin, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Pennsyl-vania; Capt. John J. Sperry, One Hundred

vania; Capt. John J. Sperry, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania; and R. P. Crawford D. C.
By order of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] L. THOMAS, Ad't-Gen. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

We have no doubt that the President ceptance of Mr. Stanton's resignation of the aryship of War and the appointment of Gen. Halleck in his place will be generally approved. Justly or unjustly, Mr. Stanton, as dred who had fled southerly towards Webster es of the people of the country. He was thought to assume habitually the exercise of the rebels being pressed so hard that two of their companies disbanded and scattwo of the woods in all directions. functions for which, whatever his natural powers may be, he was not qualified by either education or experience. We believe him to be an honest and an able man and a devoted patriot, but it is not improbable that he far ess the general control of great armies in the field. In taking the management of military affairs in Virginia and elsewhere out of the hands of the most accomplished Generals of the United States, and holding it in his own, he committed, in the opinion of most people, a great blunder, which has been followed by unhappy consequences. And then he was thought too despotic to be an officer of a Republican overnment. Beyond all question the people

will wish him well in his retirement. No doubt the almost universal conviction of e loyal men of the country was, that, in the event of Mr. Stanton's removal or resignation Gen. Halleck should be appointed his successions. sor. We know of no man in the nation who could, to any considerable extent, have divided the popular vote with Gen. Halleck. We think that Gen. H. possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications which the admirers of Mr. nton attributed to that gentleman. He is one of the coolest, clearest-headed, and mos brave but not rash, self-reliant but not vain ssessing an exact knowledge of his own owers, and as patriotic as any man that lives best in any position he occupied, and we look We must confess our ignorance of the pre se arrangement and disposition, at this tin

of the military authority in and near Washington. It was announced three or four days ago, that Gen. McClellan had been appointed nmander of the armies of Virginia and the otomac, and this annunciation caused imense rejoicing. But the truth, from the ast reports, seems to be that McClellan i mply appointed to the command of the fordifications around Washington and the forces ppointed to defend them. If the fact is se en McClellan will have command of the whole armies in case they fall back within the Washington fortifications, but have a compar ively unimportant position otherwise. Behe whole forces in that region should be under the control of a single military chief. d have already suffered terribly there from lack f co-operation, the several armies and divisions having seemed to be acting independently of ach other and even playing at cross-purpo whilst confronted by a compact and skilfu foe tremendous in numbers and fearful in deseration. Even in the battles of the last few ays, matters appear to have been no better hardly one of our Generals seeming to know what the others were doing or trying to do Nothing but the most astonishing bravery of our troops has probably saved our whole ength in Virginia from annihilation. That trength, we repeat, must be under one mili-

vital will be overlooked by General Halleck amors were set afloat in the city yesterday as the rebel raid upon Shepherdsville, the detruction of the bridge over Salt river at that oint, and the capture of a provision train com this city. Dr. Wheeler, the mail agent, who left Franklin yesterday morning, arrithe city at twelve o'clock last night, and ought the latest information from the line of he Louisville and Nashville Railroad. We earn from him that about three hundred rebels, inder command of Capt Harris, appeared t Shepherdsville about daylight yesterday norning, and paroled about eighty-five mem Sr. Louis, September 5.

The Democrat of this morning says the report that General Curtis has been superseded as commander of the army of the Southyest, except for a short time at his own request to recover his health, is incorrect. We have authority for stating that he has never been reprimanded by the War Department, and are authorized to make this statement.

Conservant Seat 6. ers of the Fifty-fourth Indiana Regimen the railroad company. Learning that a strong ng for Shepherdsville, Captain Harris imme iately withdrew his command, and de arted for Lexington by way of Bardstown The paroled prisoners, whose term of service ad expired several days before, walked to this ity yesterday. The report that a train from

heads all intent upon their own separate and

We cannot suppose that a point so manifestly

ontradictory plans, would not be formidable

nd destroyed was untrue. Dr. Wheeler brought a mail through ranklin, wading the river at Shepherdsville and taken the Sixteenth Kentucky to Shep

We learn from passengers by the same train hat Gen. Dumont had evacuated Lebanon and that he was at Lebanon Junction las ening with his entire command. Gen. Duont had sent a strong cavalry force to interept Capt. Harris's rebel cavalry, but we pre me the enemy made their escape in th

We learn from Dr. Wheeler that General vegley and Starkweather were at Bowling reen yesterday with eight thousand men and that Gen. Buell had arrived at Nashville with his entire command of forty-two thou

THE STATE CAPITAL.—The rebels are in quie possession of Frankfort. Persons who left hat city on Saturday inform us that there was a force of about fifteen hundred rebel cavalr, here. They were greatly disappointed that there. They were greatly disappointed that two it roops rallied and rescued it.

This morning the rebels fell back to Falls blurch and then shortly afterwards evacuated t, going towards Leesburg on the Leesburg bike. We had none killed or wounded. ontended for its possession. We learn that en. Kirby Smith has issued a proclamation nforming the citizens of Frankfort and the citizens of Franklin county that they must fight for him or against him, and that Capt. Anc-Buford is attempting to rais rebel brigade in the Bluegrass region. The ebels have reorganized the the city govern oldiery have committed but few outrages du ing their stay in Frankfort, but the rebel cit zens are said to be very violent against th Inion men. John Morgan was in Frankfort

n Friday, returning to Lexington the sam pointment of General McClellan to command the fortifications about Washington, and the coops within them, is an indication that th Government has no expectation that General Pope will be compelled to retreat to these forifications for defence. Should he be reduced this necessity he would become subordiate to General McClellan, a relation which the Government probably does not intend that these Generals shall occupy towards each hat the Government does not expect Genera Pope to remain long in his present position If he is to stand guard a day's march south of he Washington forts, and to maintain himsel would need neither troops nor a commande We shall not be surprised to learn that General Pope's army is forthwith to take a new ition. There is no need of his remaining rom attack on the south side. The elaborate chain of fortifications constructed last year ar sufficient, with competent artillerists, fift sand new levies, and General McClella command them, to insure the safety Washington against an attack by the whole rebel army moving against it from that direc

mains quiet at Henderson up to latest acounts, and there is a more hopeful sign in nat persecuted place. On Wednesday Major Kenney organized one hundred and twentyfive of the citizens of Henderson as a home guard, to fight the guerillas. They have closed up their business houses and are determined o aid in ridding the world of the guerilla

ond skirmish with the guerillas within a day or two, but we have no particulars. Maj. Kinney, of Shackelford's cavalry, was in Evansville on Thursday night, en route to join the direction of the

The defeat of the guerillas by Colonel Shaekelford was even more complete than we inticipated. He divided his command at Morganfield, and while he followed Johnson, Lieut. Col. Commanding J. W. Foster, with under Capt. Taylor in the hills near Peters ourg, and attacked them, killing three wounding two, taking three officers and twenty-two prisoners, capturing forty-two horses, all their arms, a part of what had been taken at Uniontown, and all neir company papers. Our men behaved admirably, and were almost continuously in cient supply of food. The guerillas after that they continued to crawl up at night, firing on our pickets, and killing in this manner two o our men.

Major General Phelps Kearney was no a graduate of West Point. He was appointed a second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons March 8th, 1837, and rose to the rank of Capain in 1846. In the battles of the valley of Mexico he commanded the First Dragoons, and became famous for his gaffantry. In a plendid charge near San Antonio, August 0th, 1847, he lost his left arm. In October, 851, he resigned from the army, and lived in Europe for some years. But when the war broke out he offered his services to the vernment and was at once appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers. At the las ession of Congress he was made a Major-General. First as commander of a brigade and then of a division in the army of the Potomac, Kearney proved himself one of the ost dashing and fearless of all our officers. In the battles of the Peninsula he was always conspicuous. In reconnoitring, he exposed nimself constantly. The rebel pickets wer old to look out for "the one-armed man, and he has had many narrow escapes. But at last he has lost his life at the hands of a concealed foe-a life that he valued little except s it could serve his country, but such a life

as the country cannot well afford to lose, OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARM ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE WASHINGTON, September 2, 1862. By direction of the President, Major Ge s of Washington, and of all the troops for fence of the capital.

INTERPRETATION OF THE ABOVE ORDER.

The following despatch from a leading of ficial in Washington was received in this cit last evening, and gives a clear interpretatio of the above order:

of the above order:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1862.
Gen. McClellan has certainly been placed in command of the Army of Virginia defending the capital, and is therefore chief in command here under General Halleck.—N. Y. Herald

SHEPHERDSVILLE, Sept, 7. About five hundred rebel cavalry burned ne section of Salt River bridge this morning he new iron part lately put up is but slightly nont had his forces under arms a Junction, expecting an attac. ay at Lebanon valve y a rebel force. All is quiet south of Lebanon Junction along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Rail-

oad.

New York, Sept. 7.

A Washington letter in the Herald, dated the 5th, has the following:
It is understood that thirty thousand rebel have crossed into Maryland. It is said seces ave crossed into Maryland. It is said secesonists are buying horses there and in Baltiore for the rebel artillery and cavalry.

To right Gen. McClellan was placed in comand of the armies of the Potomac and Virginia. The whole army is ordered to be proided with three days rations.

A section of Wheedan's Battery silenced a
bel battery on Thursday night which was
musing itself by throwing shells into our
mps at Minor's Hill, only eight miles from
'ashington.

panies of cavalry, in pursuit of two bundres of cavalry, in pursuit of two hundres querillas fleeing toward Webster county. After several hours' search I found their trainand followed it through the thick woods swamps, and by-ways for thirty miles. We pressed them so hard that two companies disbanded in confusion scatteries the words. as a despatch, dated at 1 o'clock A. M. Sunsty, stating that there is tremendous exciteuent in Washington on account of the rebels
cossing in Maryland, but it is net believed
uey can hold their ground against the Union
cops. There will be a battle scon.
The Times' Washington despatch contains
ue following: Gen. Pope at his own request
as, on Friday, relieved of his command to
take charges against Generals Porter, Frankn, and Griffin. Heintzelman's and McDowUs corps. are to be correliable to the

ers, capturing forty horses, all their a acluding a part taken at Uniontown).

oints.

The enemy raided Poolsville and then harrestown. The operator at the latter place scaped and cut the wires of the military teleraph. Fearing there were Union forces in the neighborhood, the rebels soon retired fid stationed pickets a short distance from the teles.

and stationed pickets a short distance from the town.

The rebels also crossed between the ferries, above the Point of Rocks, and marched to White Oak Springs, across the Monocacy.

The Times also has the following, dated at 11 o'clock on Saturbly night!

The latest news from the Upper Potomac states that Jackson and his army entered Frederick this morning. They have possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and have torn up the track and destroyed the culteve east of that place. They also cut the telegraph wires. All the rolling stock was saved.

Washington, Sent. 7.

Washing of the Country of the Countr On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Bishop Spaulding, Mr. C. McDonnell and Miss Matty M. Warren, both sion of that place, and their pickets extend to within less than twelve miles of Alexandria. The Union officers taken in the late hattle were detained at flainsville until Friday last, when they were conducted to Richmond, with the exception of some others, severely wounded, who, by the humanity of Dr. Guild, director of Gen. Lee, were allowed to go to Washington in our ambulances under the projection of a tag of truce. The last of the Centreville wounded reachet this city to-day.

Major General Rose has been assigned to the command of the third army corps, Gen. Mecowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 7. DIED.

HARRISBURG, PA., Sept. 7. Arrangements are being made to forward to he entrance of the Cumberland Valley all the roops now here, and other regiments from lew York and other States are detained for

New York and other States are detained for that purpose.
Gov. Curtin has messengers extended all along the border.
Rebai pickets extend to within seven miles of Hagerstown.
The rebels possessed themselves of all the shoes clothing, &c., in the stores at Frederick, without paying for them. The rebels say that they are going to Baltimore.
The telegraph operator at Frederick says he cannot hold the office much longer, and nearly all the Unionlets have left.

ly all the Unionists have left.

Washington, Sept. 7.

It appears from private accunts that the rebels crossed the Potomac on Friday night and early yesterday morning and thence marched to White Oak Springs, three miles from Frederick.

One of their first acts was to seize the bridge over the Monocacy. A regiment guarding the point evacuated their position on Saturday.

Great numbers of persons were leaving Frederick to-day and yesterday, proceeding towards Pennsylvania.

Scouts from Hagerstown say many Union refugees from Virginia had arrived there.

Gen. Pope, at his own request, has been relieved from the command of the army of Virginia, and has been assigned to the command of the Department of the Northwest.

At noon to-day no further information regarding the rebel movements in Maryland had been received.

een received.
It is proper to state the fact that unanimity
n council and action prevails. may apply. If others apply, he will lodge in-

in council and action prevails.

Bartimore, Sept. 7.

Frederick City, Md., was undoubtedly occupied yesterday between 10 and 11 o'clock by the rebels. Part of the forces turned at Buckeyetown as if going either towards the Washington road or the Baltimore pike. The crossing of the Potomac was effected at three points. Fugitives who left Freckerick City last night report the city occupied by about 500 rebels under Gen. Hill, cavalry, infantry, and artillery. The rebels issued a proclamation promising protection to private property, and appointed a provots guard. Purchases were being made with U. S. Treasury notes of cattle and horzes, which were sept back towards the river.

the river.

Baltimore, September 7.

Further reports from Frederick say that Brady T. Johnson was made Proyost Marshal. The rebel troops passed through the town and encamped in Winans's Woods, about a mile beyond the city.

Gallipolis, Sept. 7.
Rebel cavalry over five hundred strong ma
their appearance at six o'clock this morni
on the Ohio River, opposite Swan Creek,
miles below Gallipolis. They were going
the direction of Guyandotte and are suppos ansyille on Thursday night, en route to join his battallon at Cloverport. The Major goes out determined to make war on the enemies of Kentucky, and the Union.

Since writing the above the Journal learns from Captain Mahan that Shackelford had had two skirmishes with Johnson, one at Asibysburg and one at Frostsburg, in both of which Shackelford routed the guerillas. Commission Merchants AND BANKERS, 63 and 65 Beaver street and 20 Exchange Place 83 and 65 Beaver street and 26 Exchange Plac ROBERT L. MAITLAND, { WILLIAM WRIGHT. (as dewisty

Cincinnati, September 7.

General order, No. 11, issued by Major General Wright to-day, says Major General Willace is relieved from duty in Cincinnati, and will repair to Covington, where he will make his headquarters for the present, and proceed to organize into brigades all troops mustered into service, concentrating at and in the vicinity of Newport and Covington.

Major James H. Simpson, U. S. Topographical Engineers, is charged with the duty of constructing such field works as may be deemed necessary for defensive purposes in the vicinity of Newport and Covington. He will proceed to examine and repair entrenchments already thrown up, and will extend them if it should be deemed advisable.

Lient, S. Burbank, 13th U. S. Infantry, will continue to discharge his duties as military

The resumption of all lawful business in the city, except the sale of liquor, is hereby authorized until 4 P. M. daily.

Druggists, mannfacturers of breadstuffs, provision dealers, railroad, express, and transfer companies, persons connected with the public press, and all persons doing business for the Government will be allowed to pursue their vocations without interruption. At 4 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted), all military organizations of the city of Cincinnati will assemble for drill. All members of such organizations will hold themselves in readiness to rally at their places of rendezvous at a moment's warning, the signal for which will be the tolling of the city bells. The organization of all able bodied citizens into working corps will be perfected with the aid of the city authorities, and such details made from day to day as may be necessary, so as to equalize the labor and require from each man the proper amount of labor.

The Daily Press last evening announced is temporary suspension. The city is quiet today. General Heath is reported at Williamstown with 15,000 men.

PRILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

The Washington Star of this evening says

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

The Washington Star of this evening says:
Acquia Creek has been entirely evacuated by
our forces and everything brought away from
there that could be of any possible use to the
United States. We take it for granted that
the temporary buildings, railroad arrangements, wharf, &c., constructed for our military
purposes at that point have been rendered useless to the enemy.

MARTISBURG, VA., Sept. 7.

less to the enemy.

MARTINSBURG, VA., Sept. 7.

Major General Wool: I have the honor to report that the enemy, consisting of 400 cavalry, who attacked my outposts, have been defeated with the loss of about 50 prisoners, horses and arms, now in our possession. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded, including Gapt. Grovenor and Lieut. Logan, of the Twelth Illinois cavalry. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeds our own, but is not accurately known.

(Signed) JULIUS WHITE, Brig. Gen.

(Signed) JULIUS WHITE, Brig. Gen.

Washington, Sept. 6.

It has been known for several days just that the rebels have been moving up the valley apparently with a view of pushing into Maryland.

The arrests of straggling officers continues daily. In the last 48 hours several handreds have been sectired and taken before the Provost Marshal in disgrace, and sent to their respective regiments under arrest.

A person just arrived from Fredericksburg states that on Monday, after the evacuation of the Union forces there, many of the inhabitants who had purchased boots and shoes from our sutlers for their own use, packed them into wagons and sent them off to the rebel soldiers. It is believed they sent away large quantities of much needed supplies of this description thus obtained to the rebel army.

The War Department has issued an order concerning supplies to drafted militia. The camps of rendezvons in the different States will be supplied by the United States Quartermaster, as follows:

Camps in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and part of New York by Col. Crossman, Deputy Quartermaster-General, from Philadelphia.

Camps near Pittsburg, by Major A, Mont-Camps near Pittsburg, by Major A, Mont-

rill be supplied by the United States Quarter-naster, as follows:
Camps in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and part it New York by Col. Crossman, Deputy Quar-ermaster-General, from Philadelphia. Camps near Pittsburg, by Major A. Mont-gomery, Quartermaster, from Pittsburg, Camps in Ohlo, by Captain J. H. Dickinson, Assistant Quartermaster, from Cincinnati. Camps in Indiana, by Capt. James A. Ekin, from Indianapoliz.

Camps in Illinois and Wisconsin, by Capt.
A. Potter, Assistant Quartermaster, from Camps in Kentucky, by Colonel Thomas words, Assistant Quartermaster, from Loui rille.

Camps in Michigan, by Capt. J. W. Lee, Assistant Quartermaster, from Detroit.

Camps in Iowa, by Capt. H. B. Hendershot, Second Artillery, from St. Paul.

Camps near St. Louis will be supplied by Major Rob't Allen, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Missouri.

Rostox Sent 6.

Boston, Sept. 6. Boston, Sept. 6.

The New Bedford Mercury publishes a letter from on board the United States steamer Cambridge, dated "Off Beaufort, August 22," which says that the new gunboat Octarors appured a large English steamer off Charles ton. She was laden with saltpeter, ammunition and arms.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4,)

The rout of the third companies was complete. Our men have done well, being almost continually in the saddle for four days, exposed to a heavy rain for thirty-six hours; without anything but one hiscuit to each man, and yet going into the fight with great zest. If we had more fresh cavalry we could prevent further concentration in this region.

The cowardly dogs have murdered two of our pickets at night. I will issue a notice that for each one murdered a captured guerilla shall be shot.

JOHN W. FOSTER, Lieut. Col.

New York, Sept. 6.

The funeral of Major General Kearney too blace at Newark, N. J., to-day. His remain were krought to this city, reaching here at P. M., where they were received by a brigad

The body of Col. Fletcher Webster will lay state in Faneuil Hall, from 11 o'clock on onday morning, until 11 o'clock on Tuesday, hen the funeral services will take place.

On the 4th inst., of congestive chills, John Thomas, in of Peter H. and Mary Elizabeth Antle, in the 14th

KNOWLES'S WONDERFUL INSECT POWDER. The cheapest and best now in use, double the ents per bottle. This powder is used and ipal hotel-keepers in the great eastern cities and is an effectual exterminator of insects of almost every kind, such as roaches, ants, flies, moths, fleas, &c., &c. Sold wholesale and 70 ail by Raymond and Tyler, Fourth street,

near Main. HENRY'S REPEATING RIFLE.—The unequalled the wonderful qualities of this rifle are now known to the world. The weapon is anxiousy sought in all directions. Every man in session of it is a garrison, every company in army. In these terrible times no loyal man hould be without it.

This weapon can be loaded with fifteen charges every fifteen seconds, and the fifteen charges can be fifed every five or six seconds. t can be loaded and fired sixty times ev inute without the possibility of accident. is most deadly at a thousand yards. The agency for this weapon has been taken om Mr. W. C. Stanton by the Senior Editor of the Journal. To him good Union men

on against them as suspicious chars ers. Let all true patriots send in their orders. FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES! t Safe, Pleasant Remedy known as HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU No Family should 'e Without it, And Noue will when open Tried by them,

It is used by
YOUNG AND OLD,
In the Decline or Change of Life,
And After and Before Marriage,
Ma Invigorate the Stokes-down Constitution,
We can whatever Counce Originating,
USE NO MORE WORTHLESS PILLS |
Take
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
See advertisement in another c-hum. Out if out and
seed for it.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

137 Published for the benefit and as a warning and a EF Published for the hendt and as a warning and a sation to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility. Premature Desay, doe, supplying at the sanie time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has chired himself atter being not to great reponse through midded, ampointion and quaskery. By snelosing a post-gard addressed myellow. Since I construct the control of the con envelope, sinely copies may be used of the author NATHANIB MAXFAIR, see, Bedford, Kings coun to N. V.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOHNN
MONDAY, September s.

There has been but little doing in being 's economic as our, the nominal buying rate being 's econt discount and the selling rate 's prem small amounts of the postage stamp currency have been received, which has been sold by the bankers at 'g cent premium. The business of the past week have been very limited, the rebei raid upon Kentucky hav-ing uportitied office. on clear and dry, with cool nights and

ain is greatly needed. The river is very lo ig, with a fraction over 2 feet water in the Our quotations apply to wholesale tr Alcohol-We quote 76 B cent at 56c, and 98 B co

BEESWAX.—Good demand at 35c § B.
COAL.—Advanced. Sales of the best Pittsburg
boat load at 10@12c; retailing at 14c.
COTTON, &C.—Raw cotton is firm, with light sale
low middling to good middling at 40%45c. Batting f
at 35c. Sales of G. W. and Cannelton sheetings at
25c. Sales of G. W. and Cannelton sheetings at

1 05 @ bushel. 105 g busnet. Groceries.—Salos of Louisiana sugar in hhds at 110

2c, yellow augar in bbis at 12@13c, and deleted, and granulated at 14@145c. The asses were limited at 48@50c. Coffee is lemand at 23%@34c for Rio. Rice 74c b

e manufacturers are willing to buy. The sales week summed up but 214 hhds, against 383 last week

t a decline. We quote-

ow water. Pound freights to Memphis are quot LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Shelby House Stock Market—George M. Yager. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6, 1862. The receipts and sales of live stock at this yauring the week ending to-day baye bean rather sma

Banrhan House Stock Market-M. A. Downin

Hourdon House Shock Market M. A. Downing.
Lovisville, Sept. 6, 1825
The receipts and sales of live stock at the Bourb
House during the week ending to-day have been on
tolerably fair, and all kinds have met with ready as
CATIL.—The receipts of cattle have been goe
There were none bought by Government confractor
and only a few of the best quality were bought for t
Eastern market. Prices continue to rule low.
Hous.—The receipts of hogs during the week in
been small. All were sold as fast as they arrived
very good prices. None in market at present.
SHEEP AND LAMBS.—The receipts have been yet. Eastern market. None in market at present

Cattle, 1st quality \$2 25682 50 \$100 fbs. Cattle, 2d rate and fair. \$1 75682 15 \$100 fbs. Hogs. \$3 00683 56 \$100 fbs. \$100 fbs OTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE THE PAST I

TOBACCO IN NEW YORK. rary to the usual current of business an on of stock, and an apparently leaser demo d any lowering or checking effect on pric t be denied that the political status

olory 16c15c, fancy 14@16c. Stock in warehouse is hiphoad 25,401 hhds. Transactions in Spanish leaf have been very lig here being scarcely any inquiry; manufacturers pa ag for the effect of the new tariff and tax bill. Havana Fillers are held at 50000c; Ouba, at 4000 fara, 50000. Havana Fillers are nent at Segme c von a Sales area, 56560. Seed leaf is only in demands for consumption. Sales Seed leaf is only in demands for consumption. Fillers have been made to some extent at 9610'sc old condits. Wruppers are held at 1261'sc, and fine Conception at 26450.

Manufactured habacco has again experienced a large dynames, the market being almost bare of desirable Urginia, the finest qualities of which now bring readily and the second proposed. A good basquess has been to be supported to the second proposed and the second proposed proposed and the second proposed pr

Saldiers, see to your health. Do not tr

JEFFERSON COUNTY, TO-WIT:

TAKEN UP AS AN ESTRAY, BY JOHN
J. Norris, living on Pennsylvania Bur A Name of the Social Resident Bills, 3011

2.3 mills and a half from the signal Bills, about 10.

BAY MARE, about 14% hands high, 3 years old he spring, with black mane and tail. No other mark Appraised to \$50 by the undersigned. Given under my hand as a Justice of the Peaco th Silven under my hand as a Justice of the Peaco th Silven under my hand as a Justice of the Peaco th Silven under my hand as a Justice of the Peaco the Silven under March 10.

Silven March 10.

GROUND CONTROL OF THE SILVEN SILVE

GRAIN BAGS. 2,500 2-hushel seamless for sale by PITKIN, WIARD, & CO. IMPLEMENTS. Wheat Drills, Cider Mills, Threshers, Clover Hullers, Fan Mills, Potato Diggers, &c. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.

SUNDRIES. White Lime, Calcined Plaster, Land Plaster, White S Hydraulic Cement, White Sand, &c., PITKIN, WIARD, & O

SEEDS. Grass Seeds (all varieties), Turnip Seeds (all varities), Hemp Seed, &c., FATRIN, WIARD, & CO.

Science Hill Female Academy, SHELBYVILLE, KY.

NTY-SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION
stitution will over on Monday Contactor

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE



CHEROKEE CURE, stion, and all Diseases caused by deviating from the

worn down, and despairing devotee of se-85 The listless, enpervated you ndividual suffering from general debility

liate and permanent relief from the u Be To those who have trifled with their co

ion until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid we would say: Never Despair! The "Cherokce Cure" will relieve you after all Quack Doctors have

falled!! ** It deals with disease as it exists, not only strif ing at the very seat and removing the causes upo tion, carrying life and health through every vein and weakened organ.

Mer The "Cherokee Cure" is put up in a highly oncentrated form—the dose only being from one half to one teaspoonful three times per day. One bottle arely fails to effect a permanent cure, no matter how

Big It is safe and pleasant in taste, but im prepared from pure vegetable extracts in the form of

BO PRICE \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5, and

Dr. W. R. MERWIN, Sole Proprietor, . No. 6 South Fourth street, Ser Sold in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER

Administrator's Sale. Administrator's Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATORS OF
Ith estate of Caleb Borney, deceased, late of feligron county, Ky., will, on Thursday, September II, geo, offer for sale the following personal property, to-wist Borney, Cattle, Sheep, and Hossy. Calob Bushels of oid Corn in the crib; 160 acres of Corn growing in the field; Wagons; 1 then ew Top Buggy; a quantity of Ours and Hos; Potatoes in the field; Household and Kitchand and Carlot, and Hossy. Potatoes in the field; Household and Kitchand and Carlot, and C

UNITED STATES War Claim & Pension Agency. No. 127 Main street, opposite the Gait House, E.OUINWIELLS, K.V.

J. H. H. WOODWARD.

Agents

Se Address Box 1,0%.

N. B. Printed Stlanks on hand to gait every kind of Government business.

april awdort the ly

Law Department of the University of Louisville.

SHELBY COLLEGE, KENTUCKY. THE REGULAR ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS THE INITIATION WILL SESSION OF THIS The plan upon which this School will be concluded in fature is farly set forth in the Cellege Creatar. Persons destring Creatare can obtain them by 55

dawtSep15 TARRANT'S RFFMRVESCENT

This valuable and popular Medicine has univ received the most favorable recommends of the Mannaa, Papersenor and the Pu Lio as the most mercurary and SALINE APERIENT.

Appendix of Fungative & Appendix.

It is particularly adapted to the value of Travelium by Sea and Lund, Seedents in the Chimatos, Ference of Sedentary. Hants, Invalid and Convelerents. Canadam of Vescele and Plants, and Mark a valued addition to their Medicine Cheef, and It is in the form of a Powder, earchilly not up in Section 1. It is in the form of a Powder, earchilly not up in Section 1. It is in the form of a Powder, earchilly not up in Section 1. It is in the form of a Powder, earchilly not up in Section 1. It is in the form of a Powder, earchilly not provide a section of the Section 1. It is not become a delightful effervescent becomes

TARRANT & CO., No. 278 Greenwich at., corner Warren st., NEW YORK. AND FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY

the city.
LUBRICATING PETROLEUM and BENZOLE, vorg.

rive west location and Four-east do; Sitile seat do; Sitile seat to; Top and No-Top Buggles of various styles. Pers.as wishing anything in our line will, we liking find it to their interest to call and examine our steel before purchasing elsewhere. IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Female Difficulties. and having succeeded in thousands of cases in rectoring he adicted to round bealth, has now entire confidence a offering publicly his "GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY," DR. HARVEY'S Chrono-Thermal Female Pills.

Obstructions or Stoppage of Nature, THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM.

by dependency invigorating, and rectoring the ex-cent to a bealthy condition, and by bringing up the anonthly period with regularity, no mather from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, WIT he taken during the first three or four mather of pregnance, though safe at any other time, as miscar-tings would be the result. Bach box contains 09 Pills. Price One Dollar. DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE ON DISEASES Penales, Prognancy, Miscarriage, Burrenness, Similary, Reproduction and Abuses of Nature, and emphytically the LADISS PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a Pamphlet of 50 Pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay portage, The Pills and Sock will be sent by mail when desired, Shoulard M. Sendled and propately and prop

J. BRYANT, General Agent, Kechester, N. T. Advertised Agent, on receipt of the RAYMOND & TYLER, Agents for Louisville, Wholesale and Retail jyla eoddenwly

BEF For particulars, got a Circular, FR Drug Store in the country; or write the Proprietor, who will mail rage to any one desiring the same a We Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere, &4

and all respectable Wholesale and Retail Dr

VOISILY OF LOUISVILLE.

THE next seeking of this School will commence on months. The Faculty consists of HON, HENRY PIRTLE, LL. D. Professor of Constitutional Law, Emilty, and Commercial Law.
HON. W.M. F. BULLOUK, Professor of the Law of Real Property, the Law of Contractic and Criminal Law.
HON, CALER W. LOGAN, Professor of the History and Science of Law, international Law, and the Practice of Law, international Law, and the Practice of Law, including Preculing and Evidence All communications to this Department and the All Communications to this Department on the Contract of Carlines, 128 deawdwtScolis.

128 deawdwtScolis.

SELTZER APERIENT

It may be ased with the best effect in
Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costivenens, Sick
Headache, Nausea, Loss of Appoints, indigestion, Ascudity of the Stomach,
Torpicity of the Liver, Gont,
Rheumatic Affections,
Gravel, Files,
And all Complaints where a Gentle and Cooling
Aperient or Purgative in Enguired.

poured up in it to produce a delighted efforcescent because.

The posture of the posture of the production and obtained by the production of the pulse standing throughout the country, and if a sheadly increasing popularity for a select of years, around you may be efforced and obtained by the production of the product

COAL OIL, HOME-MADS. COAL AND CARBON OIL WORKS. WE have one hundred barrels UNINSPECTED OH, that will stand more heat than any inspected of

sheep.
The above oils are of our own make, and will be sold low.
Wm. SKENE & t.o., familit stress. COAL OIL LAMPS Of every description. Dealers supplied at low rate Call and see.

I.F. STONE & CO.'S, South side Main st., one door above First

DR. JOHN HARVEY, having for upwards of twenty are devoted his professional time exclusively to the

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

James Berner C. A. 1997 And C. 1997 And C.

RICHMOND, KY., August 27, 1862.

icial to the reasonic marking process.
OLD SOLDIER.

LETTER FROM OLD SOLDIER.

LANCASTER, Ky., Aug. 29, 1862

Washington, Sept. 2.

The U. S. steamer Hatteras captured while trying to run the blockade off Berwick the rebel schooner Josephine with 322 bales of cotton bound for Havana. The U. S. steamer Bienville captured on the 21st ult. near Charleston the schooner Eliza from Nassau, with 500 sacks of salt and five cases of cards. The mate admitted that it was their intention to run the blockade. The U. S. steamer Stars and Stripes captured on the 24th ult. near Wilmington the schooner Elizabeth from Nassau, loaded with salt and fruit for Philadelphia,

St. Louis, Sept. 2.

HAVE FOUND
and that the "POISON"
has

n flame every heart through which it flashes: [For the Louisville Journal.]

Arm without any words!
Arm!
This is the time for swords!
Arm! Arm!

Arm ere it is too late!
Arm!
Arm or be desolate!
Arm! rm for your country and fly to defend her-Arm!

m now or never! Arm! Arm! or surrender! Arm! Arm!

his is the heat Appeal—this is your Country's crythis is your Mother's prayer!

""Arm, My Beloved ones!

Arm, I implore you, and strike till you perish!"

FORCEYTHE WILLSON.

LOUSYLLE Son! at heat.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
THE SECREF.

I read the secret well, darling,
Uyou your brow and ch ex,
Ab! the rives and the illies,
How plainly do they speak.
You tried to hide your trembling heart,
Reneath a proud repose;
But all the hidden thoughts came out
And blossom d in the rose.

I knew come tender hand had loosed The roses bright and fair, That twined around your bowered heart

And made his temple there With rippling soegs and sighs; Until the roses kissed your cheeks, The violets kissed your ey.s. Col. Dennis, with from 400 to 500 men, me

loss is five killed and 40 wounded.

n Issued:
War Department, Adj't Ganeral's Office,
Washington, September 2.

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. A Positive and Specific Remedy For Diseases of the BLADDER KIDNEYS, GRAVEL,

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS This Medicine increases the power of Digestion an

ABSORBENT3 into healthy action By which the
WATERY OR CALCAR OUS DEPOSITION
And all
UNNATURAL ENLARGEMENTS ARE REDUCED PAIN AND INFLAMMATION.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BU-HU
For Weakness
form Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early
discretion ar Abuse
ATTENDED WITH THE FOLLO WING
SYMPTOM: Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory.
Horror of Disease,
Horror of Disease,
Horror of Disease,
Hot Hands
Dryns of the Skin,
Joners.
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulners,
Flain the Back,
Flashing of the By
Eruptions of
Pount in the Back,
Flashing of the By
Eruptions of
Pount in the Back,
Flashing of the By
Eruptions of

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITIN ONE OF WHICH THE PATENT MAY EXPIRA
Who can say that they are not frequentry followed by "DIREFUL DISEASES,"

CONSUMPTION?" Many are awars of the cause of their suffering.
BUT NONE WILL CONFESS.
THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,

AND THE BY CONSUMPTION REAR ASPLEMENT OF THE STREET OF THE SHEET OF TH INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM, HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY

WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SKEPTICAL FEMALES, FEMALES, OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGEI

IN MANY AFFECTIONS PECULIAR TO
FEMALES
THE EXTRACT BUCHU
sequalled by any other remedy, as in Chicrosi NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT

"PHYSICIANS" PLEASE "NOTICE"

WE MAKE "NO SECCET" OF INGREDIENTS."
HE MEDLD'S EXTRACT BUCHEUTS is composed of Buchu, Cubeba, and Juniper Berries, a lected with great case by a comp. tent drugglet.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

FOR UNPLEASANT

AND
DANGEROUS DISEASES OB UNPLEASANT MEDICINE

HELMROLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPRIVED ROSE WASH in all their Stages,

At Little Expense,

Little or no change in Diet,

No inconvenier NO EXPOSURE.

IT CAUSES A FREQUENT DESIRE THERBY GIVES A FREQUENT DESIGN
THERBY GIVES STRENGTH TO URINATE,
REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS,
PREVENTING AND CURING
ALLAYING PSTRUCTURE, OF THE UREPHA,
ALLAYING PSTRUCTURE, OF THE UREPHA,
So frequent in this class of diseases, and capelling
ALL IM/RUPER DISCHARGES.

THOUSANDS
WHO HAVE BEEN
THE VICTIMS
OF QUACKS,
and who have paid

\$200 REWARD. and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time to be cured in a short time.

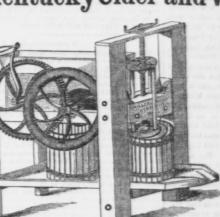
AND IS CERT'IN IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, TO HAVE THE DESIRED EFFECT FOR WHICH IN ALL DISEASES FOR WHICH IT IS REPORMENDED.

EVIDENCE THE MOST & ESPONSIBLE AND ESTABLE CHARACTER WILL ACCORDING THE MOST CERTIFICATES OF CURES FROM S.T.J. 20 YEARS STANDING, FROM S.T.J. 20 YEARS STANDING, STEPPED STANDERS OF CHARACTER STANDING, FROM S.T.J. 20 YEARS STANDING, STEPPED STANDING, SCIENCE AND FAME.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS. Commission Morchant,

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY
under nity dealers to his stock of S O'S, 840/85,
an' HATS, which are off-red at manu acturer' prices,
these sords comprise the best quast its and latest typles,
and many kinds are off-red at L634 THAN PARSE. THE COST to close ca. signments R. M. INGALES,
4.36 Main e-redt, up dais,
b. tween Pour I, and Fif h e.,
Louisvire, K.

MILLER & MOORE'S KentuckyCider and WineMill.



WE WARRANT THIS MILL TO BE OF EQUAL GRINDING A: D PRESSING CAPACITY STRE: GTH AND DURABILI TION OF THE PURCHASER OR REFUND THE MONEY. Weight of Mill 375 prunds Price \$25 Cash.

MILLER & MOORE MANUFACTURERS. Louisville, Kentucky

NOTICE.

u of the one lost rille, Ky., June 24, 1862. V L. WITT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Palmet

PATENT LEGE ARM de5 wlv B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

JUHN W. FITZPATRICK, Jal'er H. C., a'8 dlokwti Mun'oravi le. Kr



Washington, September 2. J General Order, No. 122.

Maj. Gen. McClellan will have command of the foglifications at Washington, and all the troops for the defence of the capital. By command of Maj. Gen. Halleck. (Signed.) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. manded its surrender. He had a large army with him.

The railroad bridge at Bull Run has again been destroyed by the rebels. Latest from Gen. Pope's headquarters says that his whole column was falling back to Washington. HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 30 (by mail)

sent back.

Washington, Sept. 1.

The following despatch has been received:

To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
Col. Hogg, in command of the 20th and 25th
Ohio Infantry and some cavalry, was attacked
by about 4,000 rebels yesterday at Bolivar.
Our troops behaved well, driving the enemy.
Their loss is over 100; our loss 25 killed and
wounded, Col. Hogg being one of the number.
(Signed)

Washington, Sept. 1.
Gen. Taylor, wounded in the recent battle,
died last night at Alexandria, at the residence
of Mr. Corcoran, which has been taken for a
hospital. The grounds will accommodate
5,000 tents. Other houses in the District will
be occupied for similar purposes.
Surgeon-General Hammond is the only one
at present who has authority to grant passes
to the army lines.

finally repulsed, with the loss of fifty killed. Our loss is said to be only four.

Philadelfilla, Sept. 1.

The New York Tribune's account of the second battle of Bull Run produced the greatest excitement in this city on being published on the bulletin boards. In some cases altercations occured between the excited friends and opponents of Gen. McCleilan. About noon the Tribune despatches were torn from the boards on information being received that the Government had ordered the Tribune office to belosed in consequence of the publication of the horrible rumor.

Washingron, Sept. 1.

Despatches received from Fairfax C. H., seven miles from Centreville, state that no firing has been heard up to 12 o'clock to-day. Gen. Banks's forces were heard from Lasinght, and were in a favorable position for joining Gen. Pope's army.

Boston, Sept. 1.

DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM
TO SEE AK OUT IN
AND AGGRAVATED FORM.
AND MARRIAGE.

Washington, Sept. 1.
The Star of this evening reports that the

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY,

Arm!
This is the trumpet-peak!
Arm!
Arm for the Commonweak!
Arm! Arm!

Ahl yes, I read the secret well,
At plain as words could peak;
In the deep silonce of the eye,
And on the blushing check,
Ah little prisoned bird, the heart
Is cared, and never may,
Its beat against its golden bars,
And ong to fly away.

THE EEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELO'S'S cel-brace Hair Dy.
produces a co'or not to be distinguished from naturewarranted not to injure the Hair in the least; romad e

RAN AWAY from the sub-criber. Ilving ten miles south of Glarguw, Barren county, Ky., on the 7th inst., two negro men—one can also a feet for 6 to the high, weighing about 170 lbs, and high forehead—the cither named JOB. copper collines, and high forehead—the cither named JOB. copper collines, and high forehead—the cither named JOB. copper collines, and the collines of the sub-collines of the sub-collines in the sub-collines of the sub-collines in the sub-collines in the sub-collines of the sub-collines in the sub-collines of the sub-colline

DRIED UP
IN THE SYSTEM
TO BREIK OUT IN
AN AGGRAVATED FORM.
AND AGGRAVATED FORM.
FERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

WHETHER MARRIAGE

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR ALL AFFE'TIONS
AND DISEASES OF THE
Whether existing in
URINARY ORGANS,
in